INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

VOL XX NO. 34 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"REIGN OF TERROR" INITIATED IN INDIA
—SAYS LABOUR M. P.

PARTY OF MAHATMA'S FRIENDS BOUND FOR YERAVDA PRISON

Gandhiji's Grand-Nephew Arrested On The Way And His Spinning Wheel Seized

AHMEDABAD, February 9.

Sheth Punjalal, a friend of Mahatma Gandhi, Kanti Gandhi, a grandson of Gandhiji and Miss Hamina, the daughter of Mr. Abbas Tyabji have left for Poona to interview Gandhiji at Yeravda Jail.

A grand-nephew of Gandhiji who, too, was also proceeding to Poona to interview Gandhiji got down at Bardoli station on the way and was arrested by the police, who seized a letter from his pocket containing the programme of the "Peshawar Day." The police also seized his luggage including a spinning wheel..—A.P.

JAPANESE EX-MINISTER SHOT DEAD

Three Bullet Wounds In The Body

ASSAILANT ARRESTED

LONDON, February 9.

New York.—Junnosuke, Inouye, ex-Minister of Finance in Wakatsuki Cabinet, has been shot at and fatally injured, according to a Tokio correspondent of the Associated Press.—

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

(LATER.)

A message from Tokio says that Inouye was proceeding to attend evening political meeting when three shots were fired, all of which lodged in the body. He died while being taken to hospital. The assailant has been arrested.—Reuter.

Major's Honey-Moon Trip Discussed In Parliament

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Ottawa.—The honeymoon trip to London of Major Herridge, the newly appointed Minister at Washington, was the subject of motion in the Canadian Parliament when the Special Committee appointed to investigate charges against Prime Minister alleging that Mr. Bennett had approved the payment out of public funds of Herridge's expenses for honeymoon.

Major Herridge, who has married Mr. Bennett's sister was engaged on personal egal business during the honeymoon. The allegation was indignantly denied by Mr. Bennett.—Reuter.

BATTALION OF BRITISH SOLDIERS FOR SHANGHAI

Magazine Of Woosung Forts Blown Up

BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ASKED TO EVACUATE NANKING

LONDON, February 9.

The First Battalion of the Royal Ulster Rifles has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai from Belfast It will be replaced at Belfast by the Second Battalion of Royal Ulster Rifles from Sudan.—Reuter.

BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATE NANKING

LONDON, February 9.

Nanking.—British women and children have been advised by British Consulate to evacuate Nanking.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVY OFFICE WARNS RANK AND FILE

Avoid Friction With Civilians

LONDON, February 9.

Tokio.—The Commanders of the Japanese forces in Shanghai have been instructed by Navy Office to ensure that their personnel avoids all possible causes of friction between British, American and other troops and instructed them to maintain most friendly relations with all foreign garrisons and show utmost regard to the Chinese and foreign civilians, especially women and children.—Reuter.

WOOSUNG FORTS MAGAZINE BLOWN UP

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Shanghai.—A terrific explosion in the Woosung Forts this afternoon after an intensive Japanese bombardment is believed to indicate that the magazine has been blown up.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S EFFORT AS PEACE-MAKER

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Rugby.—In the Commons today Mr. Baldwin announced that negotiations regarding the possibility of establishing the cessation of hostilities in Shanghai were at present in progress and for the moment he would prefer to say nothing further.

SHANGHAI COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The League Secretariat to-day received a long report from the Committee in Shanghai consisting of nominees of neutral powers on the League Council. The report sets out the facts dealing with the origin and development of the present situation.

The Chinese delegate in Geneva, Dr. Yen, has asked for a Council meeting to discuss the report.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

Shanghai messages report that heavy bombardment was exchanged on the Japanese-Chinese position to-day.—B. O. W.

League Council And Situations In Memel And Shanghai

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 8

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations will probably meet on Wednesday to consider the situation in Memel, and on the same occasion may discuss the events in Shanghai in the light of the Shanghai Committee's Report.

FRONTIER SITUATION THROUGH OFFICIAL SOURCES

"Desire To Disassociate From Congress Activities"

APOLOGIES TENDERED IN "RIGHT SPIRIT"

PESHAWAR, February 9.

The Chief Commissioner of Peshawar has issued the following:

Following extracts from reports received from various parts of Peshawar District during the past week speak for themselves and show how the desire is steadily growing amongst the people to dissociate themselves from the Congress and all its works and co-operate once more with the Government.

Petitions are being received from many villages in Peshawar area undertaking not to take part in the "Red Shirt" Movement in future and regretting participation in the past.

90 "RED SHIRTS" HANDED OVER TO POLICE.

On 31st January "Red Shirts" in Yarhussein village voluntarily handed over 90 sets of "Red Shirts" clothing to Kalukhan Police Station. Another healthy sign is the increased interest being taken in the coming elections. Active canvassing is going on in many parts of the district and vote catching porters may be seen placarded on the trees and culverts along the main roads.

"FICTITIOUS"

The "Frontier Day" which was organised by certain Muhammadan leaders outside the Province created no interest whatever in the Province itself, a proof of the fictitious nature of the information on which it was founded.

APOLOGIES GIVEN IN "RIGHT SPIRIT".

Prisoners in Peshawar District, who are of minor political importance, are being released daily from Haripur Jail, 311 having been released in the last three days. The number of releases in Peshawar District is now nearly 600 and N. W. Frontier Province 1,350. This includes those released on tendering apology or giving undertaking to refrain from Congress agitation in future. These apologies and undertakings are being given in the right spirit. There have been remarkably few instances of men so released breaking their undertaking by resuming any form of political agitation.—A.P.

FRONTIER ELECTORAL RULES GAZETTED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The North-Western Province electoral rules are gazetted today.—A. P.

DEMILITARISATION OF CHINA'S PRINCIPAL PORTS

Opposition Of U. S.

Washington It is understood that the United States Government will reject any plan for demilitarisation of the principal ports of China.

CAUSE OF SHANGHAI TROUBLE

League Commission's Findings

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Geneva.—The Report of the Consular Commission investigating the Shanghai situation on behalf of the League of Nations ascribes the trouble to the Japanese activities in Manchuria resulting from the boycott of the Japanese goods in China, and then the progressive bitter enmity. The Report emphasises that Japanese trade is suffering enormous losses from the boycott which is fostered by the anti-Japanese associations.—Reuter.

MAXTON LAUNCHES GRAVE INDICTMENT OF BRITISH CABINET

Accuses Ministers Of Failing To Deal With Poverty

CENSURE MOTION DEFEATED IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The vote of censure on Government with regard to Cabinet responsibility submitted by Mr. Lansbury and the amendment submitted by Mr. Maxton on behalf of the Labour extremists, were debated in the House of Commons to-day.

"REIGN OF TERROR IN INDIA"

Mr. Lansbury condemned the lack of united policy and the violation of the principle of Cabinet responsibility, while Mr. Maxton congratulated the Government on departing from "this obsolte" principle, but condemned the Government for "failing to deal with poverty" and for having initiated a "Reign of Terror in India."

BROAD COMMONSENSE OF MAN IN THE STREET

Mr. Baldwin replied that Government had adopted a new method to deal with the new emergency in the new condition of things, and Government had collective responsibility for departure from the collective action. Government's action had been approved by the broad commonsense of the man in the street.—Reuter.

CENSURE MOTION REJECTED

By 427 votes to 39, the House of Commons rejected the Labour vote of censure on Government for dropping the principle of Cabinet responsibility, for "failing to deal with the poverty of people" and for initiating a "reign of terror in India."

Mr. Baldwin justified the departure from the principle of Cabinet responsibility on the ground that it would have been a grave matter for the world at large if within a few months of the inauguration of the National Government any of its members had seceded.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED LEGIONS SWELL

Increase Over Two Lakhs In December Alone

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The January unemployment returns constitute an unpleasant reading, and reveal an increase of 218,000 compared with December. This is officially ascribed to the seasonal fluctuation.—Reuter.,

INCOME-TAX TO BE REDUCED

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Political correspondents claim inspiration for the forecasts that the Chancellor is definitely aiming at the reduction of 6d. in the income-tax and a new tax on foreign tea.—Reuter.

DEPRESSED VALUE OF SILVER

Committee To Investigate

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has appointed a Coinage Committee to investigate the depressed value of silver. The Committee will also investigate the monetary policies of all countries their relations to the value of silver, the methods of stabilising the value of silver and the advisability of an international conference to consider the stabilising of silver and consider the price of gold measured in terms of commodities.—Reuter's Special.

FINLAND GIVES UP "DRY" PROGRAMME

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Helsingfors.—The President of the Finland Cvinhufvud, has sanctioned a bill abolishing prohibition which will come into force on April 5.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET IN KASHMIR

Details Of Firing At Uri And Handwara

GOVERNOR OF KASHMIR RESTORES ORDER

SRINAGAR, Feb. 8.

Last Friday, about 3,000 Muslims from different parts carrying flags in their hands, gathered in Uri and when asked to disperse, threw stones on the Tehsildar, and other officials, causing wounds to some. Thereupon the Tehsildar ordered firing which killed three and wounded five.

The same day another Muslim mob armed with swords and axes attacked Handwara, wounding one sepoy and looting three shops, two Hindu and one Muslim. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 2,000. Firing was ordered, resulting in four deaths and several persons being wounded.

NORMAL CONDITIONS RESTORED.

The Governor of Kashmir who has proceeded to the spot, has restored normal conditions at both the places. He is keeping the situation under control. The City and the Southern Division continue to be quiet. The Northern Division and Muzaffarbad are also reported to be quiet.—A.P.

ID PASSES OFF QUIETLY IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, Feb. 9.

The Id passed off quietly.

The police raided yesterday a Muslim news agent's shop where copies of "Ahrar" which were recently proscribed by the Government were found. The police seized the copies and arrested the shop-keeper but later released him on bail.

Reports from mofussils show that all is quiet.

The Governor is visiting Handwara again to-morrow.—A.P.

ALL PARTY CONFERENCE

A Delhi Move.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

It is understood that the organising committee for summoning an All Party Conference has been busy outlining a common plan of action to be submitted to such Conference and that its provisional proposals would urge immediate announcement of Government's policy as to specific devolution of authority and reservations and safeguards and the setting up of British Indian Federation as preliminary to All-India Federation and the immediate settlement by British Cabinet of the communal settlement reconciling conflicting claims through inclusion of both joint and separate electorates in a form which should ultimately end in the elimination of communal electorates.—A.P.

200 SOLDIERS DISMISSED FOR "RED" TENDENCIES

Sequel To Communist Outbreak In Uruguay

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Montevideo.—All civil aeroplanes in Uruguay have been dismantled as precautionary measure following recent outbreak of Communists activity.

It is rumoured that the Minister of War has dismissed 200 soldiers suspected to be intriguing with the Communists.—Reuter.

PATNA, Feb. 5.

A pucca building used as a Congress Ashram located in Lalganj Town in Muzaffardur District has been notified to be a place being used for the purpose of an unlawful association.—A. P.

Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.

Simla Gods' Annual Pilgrimage

NO CHANGE IN PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Associated Press understands that the question of Simla exodus was finally considered to-day and that there is to be left behind owing to water shortage, but that immediate measures are to be taken in hand to meet this difficulty for future arrangements.—A. P.

MILITARY COLLEGE IN INDIA

To Be Opened Next Winter

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Sir S. Hoare stated in the House of Commons that it was intended to open a military college in India for training Indian commissioned officers, next autumn, and hold the first entrance examination in July.

He hoped that the first unit of the Indian air force would be inaugurated in March 1933.—Reuter.

TRI-COLOUR FLAG PROCESSION DISPERSED BY POLICE

Two Boys Caned And Arrested

Flaunting a national flag in the face of a party of police, a band of young men marched in a file with their arms interlocked to Tambakanta, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, where a Congress meeting was announced to be held. The police who were drawn across the road barred the way of the processionists and singled out a boy for arrest who was profusely garlanded. Cheers rent the air as the boy stepped calmly into the police van waiting to take him to the lock-up.

TRICOLOUR SNATCHED AWAY.

The police snatched away the tri-colour flag carried by the boy and asked his companions to disperse. But the latter would not do so and attempted to march past the police. A police officer then charged them with a cane and dispersed them but not before the officer had delivered nearly half a dozen cuts with the cane. From among them another boy was arrested.

These scenes were witnessed by a very large crowd which occupied every nook and corner all around the meeting place. The shops around the Mumbadevi Temple were barred and the verandahs were thronged by spectators who raised slogans every now and then.

FOREIGN HAT TOSSED ABOUT.

The crowds indulged in noisy demonstration and a hat of foreign make was being tossed about and kicked here and there. The excitement, however, ceased as soon as the police party retired from the field at about 6 p.m. the arrests for the evening being only two.

Congress Flag Removed From Poona Municipal Offices

POONA, Feb. 9.

The Congress flag which was flying on the City Municipal Offices in Vishrambag Palace, was removed in the early hours of the morning to-day.

It is understood that the Collector of Poona had issued an order under the Ordinance directing the President to remove the flag by 8 a. m. to-day.

The Collector has also directed under the Ordinance the Chief Officer of the Municipality to close at 6 p. m. daily all the gates of the Reay Market except those on the main road, as the open space behind the market is used for meetings and as the market afforded shelter to people gathering there when ordered by the police to disperse, thereby causing disturbance of peace and damage to property of the Reay Market.—A. P.

VICTIMS OF LATHI CHARGES

Hoare Evades To Answer The Question

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In the House of Commons to-day questions were asked for the number of peaceful picketers injured by lathi charges. Sir S. Hoare replied: "The police have no authority to use force unnecessarily. I am not prepared to accept the assumption in question that police are abusing their powers."—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	...Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months	... Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	... Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	... Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8
FOREIGN		
Yearly		Rs. 12
Half-Yearly		Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A first class CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Applicant must be a first class Fitter, should be well up both in Theory, practice and daily routine of a Cotton Spinning Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to the MANAGER, the ASARWA MILLS, Ahmedabad.
A R 4376

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—MECHANICAL GAS Engineers, Assistant Surgeons, Erecting shop chargmen, Overseers, Divers, Head Customs Clerks, Cargo supervisors and Loco stores clerks and for Bombay Works Managers, Managing clerks and canvassers. Apply in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R 6686

WANTED—An ARCHITECT ENGINEER for supervising Drafting Building Work in Mofussil. Apply soon with minimum salary and testimonials to Box No. 1380, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 6687

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—ON HIRE An independent ground or first floor, containing twelve to fourteen rooms with free and open ventilation situated near tramway and Hindu Lodge on the Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Bhuleshwar or Kalkadevi Road. For particulars see or write:—JIVABHAI M PATEL, Parekhvadi, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4. Telephone No. 24487.
D R6641

Books and Stamps

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL JOURNAL—The January issue of the "Bombay Medical Journal" is on sale at the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay. Single copy as. 12. Subscription per annum Rs. 8. Bonafide Advertisers and Canvassers will be supplied with specimen copies on application to the Secretary & Manager.
L R 6687

Loan

40,000 about LOAN without interest already granted. Enlistment for new applicant continued. Next date fixed 30th April, 1932, for granting fresh loans upto rupees 5,000 first loan proposed Rs. 3,000. Ask particulars free. If desired early reply and preference registration name enclose four six pies stamp. Agents of both sex wanted. BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L R 6659

SMALL LOANS on Personal Security Bank Loans on Estates arranged smartly. Particulars Pius One Rupee stamp, for conveyance. "ALFA" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R6648.

Partner Wanted.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) in a well running Soap concern. Apply Shop No. 149, Ambawadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
N R 6691

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE. B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WE

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—new or second-hand Ten JIGGERS, One DAMPING MACHINE and one Doubling Frame. Apply to Box No. 1379, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 6683

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

COMMON JURORS summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 10th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th February, 1932.
R 4375

NOTICE

CONTRACTS for running motor service between Dharampur and Nasik will be given on 20-2-1933 at 10 a.m. in the office of the undersigned. Those desirous of going in for the same should present themselves before the undersigned or send their duly authorised agents. Terms and other particulars will be read over to them at the time.

(Sd.) D. V. SARAIYA.
Political Secretary, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat).
4353

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain outstandings debts and shares belonging to HAJI JANMAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA alias HAJI JANMAMADH HAJI ALRAKHIA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower and a Merchant, residing at Bhuj Moholla, Jakeria Masjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

ABUBAKAR HAJI JANMAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, son and sole executor named in the Will of the deceased, residing at Bhuj Moholla, Jackeria Masjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
The 21st day of January, 1932.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4368

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
For Agency and other particulars, Please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

RINGOL Compound
PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RAZOR RASH, ITCH SCABIES, AND ALL SKIN TROUBLES.
K. A. PARADKER & CO.
BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The King of Jazz himself
TED LEWIS.
With his Troupe of Entertainers
"IS EVERYBODY HAPPY"
A Drama of Intense Emotions.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A farcical Comedy adapted from the French.
SEYMOUR HICKS
IN
"THE LOVE HABIT"
Witty—Amusing—Thrilling.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Her Love will Thrill You
MARLENE DIETRICH.
THE SUMPTUOUS DEVASTATING BEAUTY IN
"MOROCCO"
with
GARY COOPER & A. MENJOU
A Drama of the Foreign Legion.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
SEE and HEAR
PRABHAT'S FIRST TALKIE in MARATHI
King Of Ayodhya
with
Renowned Mrs. DURGA KHOTE
Master Musician GOVINDRAO TEMBE
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
GIRGAUM.
BRILLIANT CAST, ENCHANTING SONGS, SUPERB SETTINGS.
Time:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturdays and Sundays at 2-45 p.m.

Third Successful Week
MADAN'S SUPER-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING DRAMA IN HINDI.
INDRASABHA
WITH
KAJJAN & NISSAR
EXCELLENT SONGS & DANCES OF EASTERN & WESTERN TYPES.
'R. C. A.' recording
Daily Shows: 6 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Fridays at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES
(Sandhurst Road).

Astounding Achievement
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
BHARAT MOVITONE'S
Mighty mythological production in
TELUGU LANGUAGE.
BHAKTA PRAHLAD
FIRST 100 per cent TELUGU TALKIE.
(With 50 song hits)
featuring
Andhra's renowned stage players Miss KAMALADEVI, Mr. V. V. SUBBA RAO, Master KRISHNA.
Director:
Mr. REDDY
Cameraman:
Mr. GORDHAN PATEL
Recording:
Mr Y. S. KOTHARE.
This kell-known subject has been so nicely treated that, even those who do not know Telugu, can understand and enjoy it.
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.
Time Daily: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming
SAINT SAKHUBAI
IN MARATHI.
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
Next Saturday
The New Theatres Ltd.'s first All-Talking, Singing, Dancing.
URDU Drama
"TEARS OF LOVE"
OR
MOHABAT-KE-ANSU.
adapted from the renowned Tragedy.
ZAHR-E-ISHK.
Another Version of Majnu Laila.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan	13 Feb.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	23 Feb
Genoa ,,	6785	15 Feb.	27 Feb.
Yamagata Maru	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	29 Feb.	14 Mar
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	22 Mar.
*Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar	2 April.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	16 Feb.	3 Mar.
Hakusan Maru	10500	2 Mar.	19 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	24 Feb.	1 Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

FREE GIFT!
DIARY 1932
365 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road,

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Shankarao V. Mehta, Esqr., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sum of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1866)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	93,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INDO BALM

CLEARANCE SALE
5 WATCHES
FOR
5 RUPEES
Including Postage.
One railway regulator watch.
Two dummy pocket watches.
Two dummy wrist watches.
To clear our large stock of watches we have decided to sell them in lots of "5 watches for Rs. 5/- only." In durability our watches are a class in themselves. The clearance sale will continue only for a limited period and thereafter the watches will be sold at their usual prices. Order for less than a lot of five watches will not be entertained.
GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
ORDER TO-DAY.
The Manager.
The GERMAN WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 56, Lahore.

INDEPENDENT OCCUPATIONS.
Investment of Rs. 25/- to 100/- only. With a small investment and use of an hour or two of your spare time you can start some independent business of your own and suppliment your income appreciably. For details write to:—
CORDON LABORATORIES"
DADAR.

A Post-Card
Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return
'Kam Shastra'
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS—POST FREE.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

KashmiR PURE SILKS
HAND SPUN
HAND WOVEN
SILKS
for
SAREES and SHIRTS
Prices (Saree Lengths).
(7 yards including jumpers piece)

Fabby Texture	Rs. 23-8-0
Crepe do.	Rs. 22-8-0
Shirting do.	Rs. 24-4-0
Also spun Silks from Rs. 10/- Upwards.	

Kashmir Textiles Ltd.
THE MALL, LAHORE
(Factories at Srinagar, Kashmir).

THE
PARIS FAIR
To be held this year.
MAY 4TH TO MAY 18TH 1932.
People from all parts of the World are going to take part in it for selling and buying.
INDIAN EXHIBITORS
AND
Buyers are Welcome
Application for Stalls may be sent now.
For full particulars apply to:—
French Trade Commissioner
In India, Burma & Ceylon.
160, CLIVE STREET,
P.O. Box 323.
CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

RADIANT

TAILORING SHOP

Your clothes must matter—because they must express within the limits of formality, the character of the man who wears them.

They must be true to the law of style: faithful to the tradition of Indian texture and efficient tailoring.

In the RADIANT TAILORING SHOP you will find only the best of SWADESHI Cloth—choicest selections of suitings and shirtings —to suit all tastes

Our TAILORING DEPTT. is under the expert supervision of:

Mr. G. RAO,

who has had 25 years' experience in India and abroad of which 16 years were spent in Hoar & Co., Bombay and Quetta.

Europe Outfit A Speciality

The RADIANT TAILORING Shop,

Opp. Albless Baug, near Kemp & Co., CHARNI ROAD.

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is now to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

BOMBAY Depot:—
MESSRS. PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,
Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya).

Development Of Indian Industries

EXISTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANUFACTURE OF SALT, SODA AND SOAP

The Association for the development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi has issued the following bulletin:—

The Indian resources for producing chemicals have, by no means, been fully developed as yet, but owing to the great variety and relatively small quantities of each kind of chemical consumed in India by the existing industries, the local Manufacturers have mostly to limit their attention to the heavy chemicals, which are in sufficient demand to support any chemical unit of manufacture.

HEAVY IMPORTS.

Salt and Soap are, however, articles of house-hold use purchased by every Indian however slender his resources may be. Soda though imported chiefly from Great Britain to the extent of about one crore of rupees is also used for washing purposes as well as manufacturing soap in addition to whatever soda may be available from the natural products in India.

PRODUCTION OF SALT.

The whole of India except Bengal and Burma is chiefly supplied with salt manufactured witnin the country, while Bengal with the adjacent parts of Northern India and Burma at present depend upon their supplies of salt imported from various countries the chief of which are Aden, Italy, East Africa and Germany. The report of the Tariff Board of 1930 and the Committee which further investigated the matter and reported to the Central Legislature in March, 1931 recommended among other things that the Bengal market could be supplied to the extent of her requirements of 500,000 tons a year by increased production at Okha, and Karachi of 150,000 tons and at Khewra, Sambhar, and Pachbadra by another 150,000 tons; while the balance of about 180,000 tons could be imported from Aden and her Dependencies.

HANDICAP.

An additional duty of 0-4-6 per maund has since been imposed on all the imported salt. If the Government of India give up their conservative policy of raising revenue from salt to the extent of about 6-3|4 crores at an expense of about 1 crore 20 lakhs of rupees per year and thereby relieve the poorest tax-payer of the small but galling tax on man, beast, and trees, the salt industry could still be further developed and not an ounce of salt need be imported into India. Unfortunately this is going to continue a sore point of difference between the policy hitherto followed and the public view point. The reader may here be referred to the excellent brochure on the history of the Salt Tax in India published by Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Calcutta. In that small book sold at the price of Rs. 3 per copy, one can find extracts quoted from Government Reports stating views of the British officials who have condemned the whole policy of salt monopoly and salt taxation in any form whatsoever. Plenty of salt can be manufactured on the Eastern Coast in the Madras Presidency as well as in Orissa and Bengal along their coast.

REVEALING STATISTICS.

The following two tables give (I) Quantity (II) value of the imports of Soda Compounds, Salt, and Soap.

I

Quantity (Figures in Thousands)

		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-1930.	1930-1931.
Soada Compounds	cwt.	531	826	903	1659	1507
Salt ..	tons	545	444	511	644	704
Soap ..	cwt.	314	342	289	448	332

II

Value (in Thousands of Rupees)

		Pre-War average	War average	Post-War average	1929-1930.	1930-1931.
Soda Compounds	Rs.	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,21,39	1,69.91
Salt ..	Rs.	79,16	1,31,65	1,73,68	1,30.89	1.17.79
Soap ..	Rs.	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	1,66,68	1.11.98

SOAP

The value of the imports in this valuable trade are now more than 60 per cent. above the pre-war average and the trade recovered from the temporary set-back of 1928-29. The various types imported were as follows:—

III

Description.	1928-29 Cwt.	Rs. Lakhs	1929-30. Swt.	Rs. Lakhs
Household and laundry soap ..	342,343	1,02	383,656	1,11
Toilet soap	47,701	50	50,862	51
Other sorts	15,841	6	13,421	5
Total Imports	405,385	1,58	447,939	1,69
of which from				
United Kingdom	362,132	1,39	393,629	1,48
Other countries	43,753	19	54,310	21
Total	405,385	1,58	447,939	1,67

BRITISH STRONGHOLD.

The houshold soap trade is the ritish stronghold. In toilet soaps American competition is keen, and in 1928-29 accounted for 15 per cent of the total (United Kingdom 77 per cent. France 2-1|2 per cent. and Germany 2 per cent.). The American productions are of high grade and of world-wide repute. They are extensively advertised and are actively distributed by travellers and agents.

COMPETING GROUPS.

The total imports of Chemicals excluding chemical manures and medicines was one crore and 79 lakhs in 1929-30 and 2 crore 61 lakhs in 1930-31. Soda compounds accounted for about 45 per cent of the amount in each year, and were chiefly imported from the United Kingdom. Unites Kingdom is, however, losing its pre-war hold in chemicals in the Indian market where its share had declined from 75 per cent to about 57 per cent. The widespread and efficient distribution policy of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. has been systematically strengthened and extended, though competition from the German "I. G." is formidable and both groups realise the immense potentialities of the Indian market in chemicals, if it is adequately developed.

Mr. Ainscough Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon representing Overseas' Trade Department of the British Government writes in his annual report for 1929-30 at page 163 as follows regarding the manufacture and import of soap and the production of sulphuric acid in India.

"The use of Soap is day by day increasing. Therefore, not merely the imported soap increases in quantity but Soda imports have increased tremendously, as more and more soap is being manufactured in India. With growing experience in the manufacture of soap better toilet soaps can be manufactured now in India though soda will have to be imported until the manufacture of soda is itself undertaken by India herself.

TECHNICALLY TRAINED INDIANS AVAILABLE.

Sulpheric acid is being manufactured in larger quantities and schemes for the manufacture of soda as well as sulpheric acid in large quantities are obtainable, while expert chemists returning to India from foreign countries are also available if the necessary capital and enterprise be forthcoming. The development of the manufacture of Soda in India will not only enrich herself but further save the cost of transport of soda or soap and all intermediate charges of packing, handling, ware-housing insurance, banking and import duty. Soap and washing soda are articles of such general use in every part of this vast country that various factories could be built in different parts of the country, to save the cost of rail transport even within the country herself. The necessary oils can be had in different parts of this land. Soda can be manufactured at various places along her sea board and soap factories could also be erected near those very places. A good deal of economy could thus be effected and these allied industries can be vastly developed on account of the growing number of consumers every where"

PREMIER RECALLS BOYHOOD DAYS

"This Is The Farm On Which I Worked"

"MAC'S" TALKS TO MUIRTON PLOUGHMEN

LONDON (By Mail).

The Prime Minister presented prizes at the annual ploughing match of the Drainie, Duffus, and New Spynie Ploughing Association held at Muirton Farm, a couple of miles from his Lossiemouth home, The Hillocks. The farm lies in the parish of Drainie. Here Mr. MacDonald attended school and began work as a farmboy.

It was a very wet day, but Mr. MacDonald said that he would not allow the weather to prevent him from keeping his promise to the ploughmen and to hand them their prizes. Wearing a macintosh over his golfing clothes, the Prime Minister arrived at the ploughing-ground while heavy rain fell. With him were his daughter, Miss Jean MacDonald and Major Ralph Glyn M.P., one of his Parliamentary private secretaries.

OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

Together they trudged across muddy fields, and Mr. MacDonald spent two hours moving about chatting with farmers and farm-workers and renewing acquaintance with some with whom he had gone to school. Among the schoolmates whom he met and greeted cordially was Mr. John Mustard, of Easter, Coversea Farm, Lossiemouth. He also had a chat with Mr. William Mustard, of Muirton Farm, where the ploughing match was held. Mr. Mustard was going to school at the time Mr. MacDonald was a pupil teacher.

SPEECH FROM A FARM WAGON.

Darkness had set in when the time came for the presentation of prizes. This took place on a farm wagon in front of the barns which Mr. MacDonald had known as a boy. The prize-list had to be read out with the aid of a stormlamp.

The Prime Minister said: "I am very glad to be able to be with you but I commiserate with you very much on the weather. Still that is not our affair. Do not blame the Government for that. The only thing I would like to say is that but for accidents and may be —although I am not quite sure about it—maybe by the grace of God I might have run the cup winner to-day pretty hard (laughter and cheers).

"One of the attractions in coming to Muirton is that this is the farm on which I worked myself, and I am very glad that Mr. Mustard has come into it. You would not know, and I do not think you would se it in Mr. Mustard, that I taught him when he was at school.

"I am glad to be here and I congratulate you on the splendid work. My eye is a little unaccustomed now to furrows, but I have seen enough to-day and my memory is sufficiently vivid to say that ploughing was excellent, and you ought to be proud of your handiwork. I hope that for many generations to come there will be horses on farms and ploughmen behind the horses. I hope that the ploughmen will take a great interest in their work and that associations like this will encourage you to go on with it. There is a great craftsmanship in the plough, don't forget it.

CHAMPION PLOUGHMEN.

"I remember that in the barns here when we came in for a diddle-of-day bite one of the ploughmen would take down his volume of Burns and, lying on the straw, used to read it to us. Are you still reading your Burns? You ought to be ashamed of yourself if you are not. A man who is able to quote Burns from the heart and in the real spirit of Burns is a man who would not only be a champion ploughman, but would win the cup for the third time so that for ever afterwards it would be his own property."

The prize list contained three successes for one man, Mr. R. Riach, of Elgin. He won the special prize as the oldest ploughman the first prize in the class for champions and the championship cup for the best rig in the field.

Spiritualism In The Dock!

MELANCHOLY RESULTS ON UNSTABLE MINDS

LONDON, (By Mail).

That the cult of Spiritualism is apt to unbalance the minds of a certain type of people—particularly those with neurotic tendencies—is alleged in a series of letters addressed to "The Daily Herald," London.

One writer declares that his wife, out of a craze for thrills, attended seances, with the result that she is now a nervous wreck.

No attack is made on Spiritualism as such.

The writers merely stress the disastrous results which attendance at seances is said to produce in "nervy" men and women.

A husband writes:

"I wish some warning could reach all those poor women who are tempted to dabble in spiritualism.

"I say nothing about it as a religious belief, but I do know that many women, out of a love of excitement are persuaded to attend seances, with the most pitiable results.

"Since my wife was first taken to a seance by a friend, she had become hysterical and unbalanced.

"From an ordinary happy wife and mother, content with her everyday life, she has changed into a nervous, restless woman who is always probing into the unseen, and who is given to imagining that spirits appear to her thring the night. She is now a nervous wreck.

"It seems to me that only the strongminded, who can inquire into spiritualism with scientific detachment, should approach it."

Evidence of the supposed serious effects of spiritualism on certain temperaments was given to a "Daily Herald" representative by prominent doctors.

Col. Robert Henry Elliot, a West End specialist, who has made a study of spiritualism for the last 12 years, said:—

"I think it deplorable that the feelings of men and women who have lost dear ones should be exploited. I know quite a number of instances in which this has happened, and in more than one case with melancholy results.

"LEAVE IT ALONE"

"Without making any sweeping statements about the great mass of spiritualists, I think it can be said that spiritualism appears to have an attraction for people who are mentally unstable.

"Whether it is that their instability often of a temporary nature, attracts them to the consolation of spiritualism or that spiritualism tends to accentuate such instability, or that both are true, it would be difficult to say.

"But I hold most strongly as a doctor that it is dangerous for people of excitable temperament to tamper with spiritualism, and I have seen grave harm follow their doing so. I would strongly advise all such to leave it alone."

The clergy also are concerned about the growth of spiritualism and its effects on the mind.

Father Woodloc, the Jesuit preacher, told "The Daily Herald" epresentative that he believed that spiritualism was increasing, especially in Yorkshire.

The Rev. Desmond Morse-boycott said to the "Daily Herald":—

"Spiritualism makes no grand appeal to the sinner. It cannot make the immoral pure, and the drunkard sober. It appeals rather to the elderly and respectable, I have noticed that spiritualists tend to become restless, dreamy, and rather bitter."

A few days ago an Englishwoman, Mrs. Eileen Soaper, committed suicide in New York because her husband did not communicate to her in spirit form after death.

In Wales, notably in Monmouthshire boys and girls in their teens have been widely attracted to seances, and doctors are greatly concerned.

My Marriage Can Wait!

NO FREEDOM FOR ME WITH PARENTS IN JAIL

Devidas Gandhi's "Romance"

Details of the arrest here on the night of Feb. 2 at Delhi of Sj. Devidas Gandhi, the youngest son of Mahatma Gandhi, reveals a romance says a correspondent in "Liberty."

Mahatma Gandhi's last act before going to prison, it is stated was to arrange for the marriage of Sj. Devidas to the pretty 19-year-old daughter of Sj. C. Rajagopalachari, one of Mahatma's closest personal friends. Sj. Devidas was eager to marry the girl immediately. But he was torn between love and duty to his country and parents. He felt that while his mother and father were in prison, it was not right for him to be enjoying his freedom. So he courted arrest by attempting to visit the Frontier.

His fiancee, Miss C. R. Lakshmi, who is now living at Gandhi Ashram, Trichengode, South India, must now wait for his release before they can be married.

BEAUTY CHEATETH HALF THE WORLD

BUT the other (and the better) half cannot be cheated. Most of them are already aware of what Oatine can do in enabling women to put a good face on things.

Time has no terrors for those who devote five minutes of it regularly to massaging every night with Oatine Cream. This simple but necessary evening routine well repays the time spent. Oatine Cleanses, softens and refreshes the skin and repairs the wear and tear of each day before the next begins. Oatine snow protects the skin by day from the effects of heat and dust and perspiration.

Try them both—Oatine Cream Nightly and Oatine Snow Daily, or if you wish, cut out this coupon.

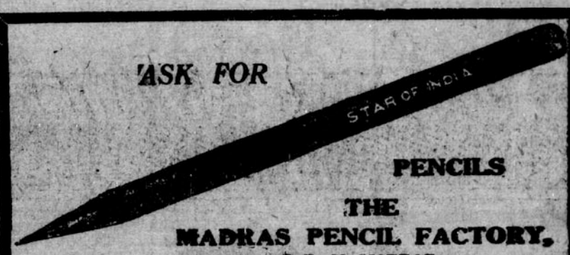
COUPON—Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Oatine Snow, Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder, a full size Oatine Shampoo and the Oatine Beauty Book for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps.

Name _____

Address _____

THE OATINE CO.,—17, Princep Street, CALCUTTA.

ASK FOR



PENCILS

THE
MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY,
P. B. 86, MADRAS.

Sole agents: Bombay Presidency: V. PRABHA & CO. Shatthurst Bldg., Tram terminus, Byculla, Bombay.
Gujerat & Kathiawar: MR. UMASHANKER DAVE, Sundarlal Vartu Bhagan, Rajkot.
Carnatic: VISHWANATH VISHNU & SONS, 70 Thiruvotiyur High Road, Madras.

EAST

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN [illegible] OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES

LAST YEAR'S

AND REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

U. S. $ 226,037,392

Over

Rs. 62,16,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
82/14 Churchgate St.

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SWADESHI COMPETITION.

Rs. 1,800 In Prizes.

It does not depend on luck or chance.—It is a real Intelligence test

Rs. 1,000 cash to be given outright for an all-correct solution.

Rs. 300 cash Second Prize.

Rs. 200 cash Third Prize.

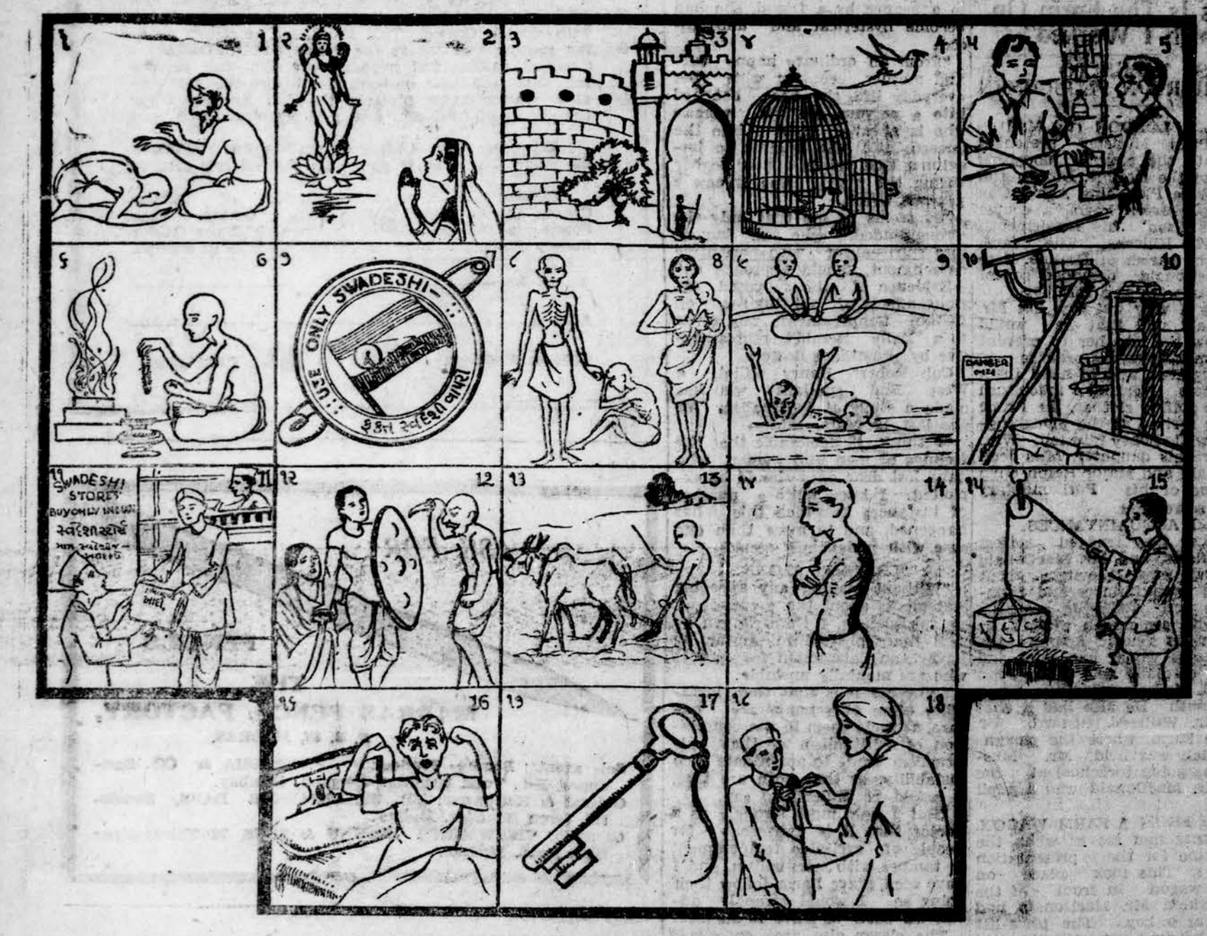
20 consolation prizes—value Rs. 15 each.

Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

There are 18 pictures given below and each picture is numbered. Each picture represents one word only, and you have to find out these words; now apply these words to the blanks in the sentences given in the coupon. If you apply the correct word you will complete the sentences. In the coupon fill in the correct word in the blank space and put the number of the picture at the end of the sentence.

For your guidance two sentences are solved.

Picture No. 17 represents a KEY. Fill the word KEY in the blank in sentence No. 1 and you have a complete sentence:—Swadeshi is the KEY to success. Similarly picture No. 18 represents REWARD; fill the blank in sentence No. 2:—Swadeshi is its own REWARD.



RULES.

1. In the coupon given below there are 18 sentences with a word left out in each. Fill in the correct word from the pictures and place the number of the picture used at the end of the sentence.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 8 one-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to

   Post Box No. 766, General Post Office, BOMBAY.

   Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Swadeshi Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
3. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
4. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
5. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and other papers under the same control.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
7. A solution drawn up by a competent authority is deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.

ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY NOON ON MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1932.

The result will be announced on Monday 22nd February.

COUPON.

Number of Sentence.	Number of Picture.	Number of Sentence.	Number of Picture.
1 SWADESHI is the KEY to SUCCESS	17	10 Swadeshi will ..... your money	----
2 SWADESHI is its own REWARD	18	11 Swadeshi will ..... your country	----
3 SWADESHI means	.....	12 Swadeshi is a blessing to the	----
4 ..... SWADESHI goods.	.....	13 Swadeshi lays the..... of Prosperity	.....
5 Swadeshi brings	.....	14 Swadeshi will prove a national	----
6 ..... Swadeshi articles only	.....	15 Swadeshi is an unconquerable	----
7 Swadeshi is our	.....	16 Swadeshi is a great	----
8 Swadeshi is the ..... of business	.....	17 Swadeshi is the ..... of Patriots.	----
9 Swadeshi is the salvation of the	----	18 Swadeshi is the ..... of mill industry.	----

Sender's Name.....

Address .....

BUDDHA'S BIRTH PLACE

Grant From Nepal To Improve Site

The Government of Nepal has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for improving the site of Rummindei, better known as the Lumbini Garden, where 25 centuries ago, Queen Maya Devi, while on her way to her father's place, gave birth to Sidhartha, who subsequently became famous as Buddha, the founder of Buddhism.

Immediately after his return to Nepal from Calcutta, His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal informed the Mahabodhi Society of Calcutta, in reply to a representation made by them, that the question of providing a suitable "Dharmashala" at Rummindei and improving the site there had already received the attention of His Highness. This work has been entrusted to the Governor of Palpa (Western Nepal).

It was in 1899 that Mr. Purna Chandra Mukherjee, a noted archaeologist-explorer of the Government of India, with the cooperation of the Nepal Government, made the first attempt to explore the numerous noted Buddhist holy places in the Nepal Tarai. But as time was limited he could not make a thorough exploration. The results of his partial, but interesting excavations and survey, are embodied in the report which is still regarded as the solitary authoritative archaeological work on the subject.

No further attempt is reported to have been made until now, after 33 years, the Government of Nepal, independent of any outside help, has taken upon itself the task of restoring the place where Buddha was born and where the celebrated Buddhist Emperor Asoka in the twentieth year of his reign, went on a pilgrimage, and at the command of his preceptor, erected the Asoka Pillar with the inscription that "here the Great One was born." The plane in turn was visited by Chinese pilgrims like Fa Hien and Hium Tsang and others. With the decline of Buddhism in India the place became obscure and remained unknown until General Cunningham and Mr. Vincent Smith visited the place. Giving his opinion on Mr. Mukherjee's survey Mr. Vincent A. Smith says that Rummindei mound, which unquestionably represents the actual birth place of Gautama Buddha, is worthy of a detailed survey and thorough exploration. The mound is a compact mass of ruins and seems to include all the ancient eight "stupas" mentioned by Hium Tsang as well as the fine temple partially exposed by Mr. Mukherjee.

Rummindei is situated six miles north-east of Dulha and about two miles north of Bhagawanpur, which is the headquarters of a Nepalese "Tehsil."

RAO BAHADUR S. K. BOLE

HONOURED

Friends and admirers of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, J.P. M.L.C. brought about a representative gathering in the Blavatsky Hall on 7th instant at which the Hon. Sir G. B. Pradhan Kt., Finance Member of the Government of Bombay presided. Prominent among those present were Shrimant Sampatrao Maharaja Gaikwad, Sir Nasarwanji Choksy, Mr. Johnstone, Factory Inspector, Mr. Selwyn, Mrs. Janabai Rodke, J. P., Mrs. Revabai Jadhav, Shet K. P. Khandke, J. P., Rao Saheb Dr. Khanvilkar, Dr. Vaidya and Mr. D. S. Yande. The Secretary, Mr. V. N. Vedak, read several messages of congratulations and good will including from Her Excellency Lady Sykes, the Hon. Mr. G. A Thomas, Hon. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, and Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Junior). The address was read by Mr. G. J. Borkar, the Astrologer, and it was presented to the guest in a silver casket by the president together with a purse. Various other Associations also garlanded Rao Bahadur Bole.

Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C., and others addressed the meeting eulogising Rao Bahadur Bole for his services to the masses in various fields of activities for the last forty-two years and expressing their admiration and appreciation for the devotion of his entire time and energy to the uplift of the masses.

The Chairman, in his closing remarks, bore testimony to the services which Rao Bahadur Bole rendered to the public in general and the backward classes, agriculturists and Depressed Classes in particular.

When you feel run down

—take Scott's Emulsion for a quick return to vigorous health

Nature warns you when your body needs extra nourishment, new strength. Weakness, lassitude and debility, all are danger signs which if neglected, lead to serious illnesses.

Take SCOTT'S Emulsion straight away. It supplies vital nourishment in a palatable and easily digestible form. It rebuilds wasted tissues, restores nerve tone and enriches the blood. All the time it guards against lung troubles and wards off infectious diseases. Ask your doctor—he will strongly recommend genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

The Protector of Life

Recommended by the medical profession the world over. Used regularly in a million homes.

LILY FANCY = = ARROWROOT

GLORIOUS SWADESHI WINNER

Extra Crisp, Fresh and Wholesome; does not contain any animal fat or egg, Ideal Biscuit for all—irrespective of any creed or colour.

Obtainable at

THE LILY BISCUIT CO.,

(Branch Depot): 466, Sandhurst Rd., Girgaon, Bombay 4 (Opp. Marwari Vidyalaya).

Also at

RATANSI KOLJI & CO., 839, Old Market, Bombay 2.

POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Rd., Bombay 7.

PERRY & CO., Grant Rd. Corner, Bombay.

DICK JOICE & CO., Opp: Gwalia Tank, Bombay.

CUT IT.

and send with Five Pice in stamps for our New Year's Calendar.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

Fore the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS.

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

WANTED

For

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly advanced and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation, Fourth Annual Championship Tournament, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, evening session 5 p. m. night session 9-30 p. m. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

THURSDAY, February, 11

City Municipal Elections from Wards, 8-10 a. m. to 7-10 p. m.

Bombay Amateur Boxing Federation Championship Tournament, Sir C. J. Hall, 9-30 p. m.

FRIDAY, February 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 Noon:—Selection of Gramophone Records, 7 p. m. Classical and light music by Sonmal Mulgaokar; 9-20 p. m. Book Talk by "The Bookman."

PLEASE see us earliest. Our sympathies. Realise our feelings and anxieties.

STEAMER MOVEMENT: The Clan Line Steamer "Clannaclver" arrived in London on the morning of 8th instant.

SWASTIK LEAGUE: There will be no parade of the Volunteers of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps on Thursday (11th instant) on the Gowalia Tank Maidan, instead all volunteers are required to present themselves at the Swastik House, Lamington Road at 6 a. m. on that day.

GATHA SOCIETY: A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Thursday the 11th instant, at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Ernad Saheb R. D. Dastur Meharji Rana will expond Yasna Ha 23 Stanza I.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Central Provinces.—Miss Tute arrived to stay at Government House, Nagpur, on Saturday.

FROM HOSPITAL TO JAIL

Kasle Leaves For Meerut

Mr. Kasle, one of the Meerut Conspiracy accused was, in Bombay some days ago as he had to undergo an operation. After a successful operation he left for Meerut on Tuesday night.

Lady Sykes visited the Christ Church High School, Byculla, Bombay.

PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees Meet

(From a Correspondent).

Two other meetings were held under the auspices of B. B. and C. I. Railway Employer's Union to protest against the wage-cut and retrenchment. On the 7th instant workers of the Railway Chawls at Grant Road, Bombay, assembled in a meeting where Messrs. Bhardwaj, Sardesai, and others addressing the meeting pointed out that Railway Workers had now no other method left but to prepare for strike which alone could save them. The Railway authorities were making a drive against the workers and the strike action could be the only answer against these onslaughts. Messrs. Raman and Shiv Bisal in closing the meeting made an appeal to the workers to strengthen the Union by joining it in large numbers.

The second meeting was held in front of the B. B. and C. I Rly Iron Wagon Shop at Mahalaxmi on the 8th instant where similar speeches were delivered.

ARRESTS AT THANA

Two Desh Sevikas Jailed

(From a Correspondent).

The Sixth Dictator of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee was sentenced to one year's R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or default further 3 months' R.I. under the Criminal Law Amendment Act Sec. 17 (2) for having convened a meeting last night in Thana.

Two Desh Sevikas, who at the opening of the meeting sang national songs, were also convicted and sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous and to pay fine of Rs. 25 in default, 2 months' further R.I. each, under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SURAT, Feb. 9

A Municipal Councilor who was released on parole yesterday was arrested to-day for not reporting himself to the police as required.—A.P.

Holiday Racing At Mahaluxmi

SAINT AMOUR WINS BIG HANDICAP

STOKES AGAIN IN THE LIME-LIGHT

There was plenty of that commodity known as "incident" in yesterday's racing at Mahaluxmi. The race for the Grand Western Handicap was a thrilling affair in which short heads separated the placed horses. An objection against Vijaykumar which he successfully survived, and a minor tragedy in the concluding event when Sarkha broke down and threw her pilot McCarthy who was obviously badly injured were other features of the sport.

H. H. Aga Khan continues to win most of the big prizes on this side. His chest nut gilding Saint Amour won the Grand Western Handicap by the narrowest of margins from. In the Gloaming who is probably the unluckiest horse racing this season. Mr. Pine's six year old was again late on the scene, his pilot repeating the tactics which brought about his defeat at the hands of Miss Orkney in the Cambridgeshire Stakes. Amsel and Facino with spectacular late runs added life to the finish, but Bray Beau of whom Black made too much use just went out of the reckoning near home.

Messrs. Lalvani and Malkani took the valuable Druid's Lodge Handicap with Galumph who came up in time to run Jebel House and Nyinski out of it. The chestnut is in great fettle at the moment but will probably be well looked after by the handicappers from now onwards.

There was an interesting finish to the Abbesley Plate which was won by Vijayakumar Obaid had to ride his hardest to keep the late finishing Red Astrachan at bay and an objection by the latter for interference was rightly overruled.

The best horse in the race won the Idar Cup for Indian bred horses. High-flyer a Shapely five year old carried Mrs. Clarke's racket to victory and there were none in the field make a race with him. Brutus and Rejoice accounted for the others.

Lis realised anticipations in the Gatwick Plate, where she had little to do to beat a moderate lot. O'Astagnan was runner up and the wayward Kileager third.

Stokes completed a double in the saddle when he induced Hazima to score in the Gaye Plate. Mr. Temollec's mare was one of the best backed and had Al Hamil and the others on the stretch a long way from home.

Kantaka recorded one of the occasional successes on the South Memorial Plate Division I beating Wazir Pasha and Orient who must have been nearer the judge had he not been baulked of a passage when about to make his challenging run.

Al Natiq and Birbal shared the spoils in Division I. the latter coming up with a fine run to dead heat with Jamoor's chestnut when he looked to have the race comfortably won.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Ahmed Khudaiyar's AL NATIQ* 7-11, Selby 1
Mr. M. C. Patil's BIRBAL*, 7-7, (car. 7-9), Davison 1

*Dead heat.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's BADRUZZAMAN, 8-0, Whiteside 3
Mr. H. Ahmed's FAKRI PASHA, 8-13, Stokes 4

Won by dead heat, 1/2 length, head.

Winners trained by Jamoor and A. C. Patel.

Time:—1 min. 37 1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Fakir Pasha.

First totalisator paid Rs. 46-8 on Al Natiq and 163-8 on Birbal for win, and Rs. 37-8 on Al Natiq, Rs. 75-8 on Birbal and Rs. 44 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 26 on Al Natiq and Rs. 101 on Birbal for win and Rs. 18-8 on Al Natiq Rs. 34-8 on Birbal and Rs. 21-8 for places.

Also Ran:—Strephon 9-0, Young Avar 8-10, Hayar 8-7, Shekib 8-3, Muscat 8-3, Aman 8-1, Galliard 7-12, Isfoog 7-9, Kurdi 7-8, Tara 7-6, Rolls Royce 7-5.

Did not run:—Square Deal 8-5, and Sunny Day 7-9.

THE COUGH MEMORIAL PLATE Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs. Noble and Moosa M. Hoosein's KANTAKA, 7-9, S. Black 1
Mr. Arnold's WAZIR PASHA, 7-13 Simpson 2
Mr. Eve's ORIENT, 8-11, M. Hoyt 3
Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's MURAT, 8-8, Johnstone 4

Won by 1½ lengths, neck, head.

Winner trained by Moosp.

Time:—1 min. 36 3/5 secs.

Favourite:—Dictator.

First totalisator paid Rs. 100 for win and Rs. 37, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 31 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 53-8 for win and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Also Ran:—Mushoor 9-0, Asad Pasha 8-6, Ferdinand 8-5, Farman 8-4, Dictator 8-2, Tennyson 8-0, Maisara 7-13, Shaiban 7-12, Misyer 7-11, Molly King 7-11.

Did not run:—Quicksilver 8-12, and Sa'ee 8-8.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1 250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh's LIS, 8-1, Whiteside 1
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's D'ARTAGNAN, 8-1, Baines ... 2
Messrs. G. McElligott and T. D. Gove's KILEAGER, 7-10, Selby 3
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswatgarh's ROSE OF SPAIN, 8-2, Davison 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ¼ length, neck.

Winner trained by Harrison.

Time:—1 min. 41 3/5 secs.

Favourite:—Lis bracket.

First totalisator paid Rs. 32-8 for win and Rs. 20-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 39-0 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 14-8 for win and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 21 for places.

Also Ran:—Arthur 9-0, Basatski 8-13, Monreale 8-7, Lis 8-1, Miss Mount 8-9, Lass O'Gowan 8-0, Cruising 7-10.

Did not run:—Royal Roue 8-12.

THE IDAR CUP.—Distance 1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 9,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1 000. Terms Indian Horses 4 and 5 years old only. W. A. Penalties—Winners of the All India Produced Stakes, 1931, and or the Indian Breeders Stakes, 1931 7 lbs. extra. (not cumulative). Allowance—Mares and gelding 3 lbs.

Mrs. M. Clarke's HIGHFLYER, 9-0, Gunn 1
H. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's BRUTUS, 8-12, Meakings 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REJOICE, 8-2, Selby 3
Mr. Eve's ROSETTE, 8-2, McQuade 4

Won by 4 lengths, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.

Winner trained by Wallace.

Time:—1 min. 41 1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Eve's bracket.

First totalisator paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 18-3 and Rs. 16 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 17 for win and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 11-3 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Also Ran:—Tout-a-Coup 8-5, Sans Gene 8-2, Johnnie Walker 8-2, Palm Leaf 8-2, Telephone 8-2, Belle of York 8-2, Marcodia 8-2.

Did not run:—Tangiers 8-9.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYAKUMAR, 9-2, Obaid ... 1
Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta's RED ASTRACHAN, 8-5, Davison ... 2
Mr. Pine's SWEET POTATO, 8-0, Townsend 3
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's FISHPOOL, 8-4, Baines 4

Won by short head, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Winner trained by Bhonsle.

Time:—2 mins. 8-3/5 secs.

Favourite:—Vijayakumar.

First totalisator paid Rs. 30 for win and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 39 and Rs. 34 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 18 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 23 for places.

Also Ran:—Nurses 8-7, Romanesco 8-11, Athboy 8-5, Restoration 8-9, Epos 8-8, Black Jest 8-7, Financier 8-5, Brown Bread 8-4, Conciliator 8-2, Palm Leag 8-2, Eclair 7-9.

Did not run:—Blissful 7-9.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

A cup value Rs. 1,000 od in specie at the option of the winner and Rs. 25,500 from the fund.

Winner the cup and Rs. 17,000; second Rs. 6,000; third Rs. 2,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

H. H. Aga Khan's SAINT AMOUR 7-10, Walker 1
Mr. Pine's IN THE GLOAMING, 7-6, Townsend 2
Mr. Kelso's AMSEL, 7-9, Harding 3
Mr. P. D. Avasia's FACINO, 7-13, Rosen 4

Won by short head, short head, ½ length.

Winner trained by Robinson.

Time:—2 mins. 6-2/5 secs.

Favourite:—Bray Beau.

First totalisator paid Rs. 39 for win and Rs. 22, 20-8 and Rs. 39 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 29 for win and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

Also Ran:—Eastern Essex 9-0, Shipshape 8-13, Roman Roue 8-7, Turberville 8-0, Bray Beau 8-0, Coligny 7-12, Little Bob 7-8, Malbrouck 7-8, Poor Scats 7-7.

Did not run:—Arrowtock 8-0.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500, third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's GALUMPH, 7-11, Stokes 1
Mrs. E. Pole Fletcher's JEBEL DRUSE, 7-11 (car. 8-2), Johnstone 2
H. H. Aga Khan's NIJINSKI, 8-8, Walker 3
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ROSNAREE, 8-4 Hill 4

Won by 1-1/2 lengths, short head, 3/4 length.

Winner trained by B. Rustomjee.

Time:—1 min. 26 1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Nijinski and Galumph.

First totalisator paid Rs. 37-8 for win and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 17-8 for win and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Also Ran:—Winton 8-7, Shri Narayan 8-5, Charmaine 8-1, Aroostook 8-0, Maybar 7-9, Golden Trail 7-9, Timbucktoo 7-7.

Did not run:—El Draque 8-5.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

HAZIMA, Stokes 1
AL HAMIL, Baines 2
HUMSIYAH, Gunn 3
PASHA, Burn 4

Did not run:—Sunpot 8-0, and Funny Face 8-11.

First totalisator paid Rs. 43-8 for win and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 58 for places.

CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

Bandra Convictions

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILLE PARLE, Feb. 8.

Six Congress workers were released from Thana jail on Monday. Sjt. Indravijaya Desai, Sjt. Date, Sjt. Harilal Ramji of Ghatkopar, Sjt. Acharya and Sjt. Pathare were asked to report themselves to the police every day. Sjt. Vandrakar was exempted from reporting to the police.

Three congress workers, who were arrested on Saturday last, were convicted, on Monday by the City Magistrate, Bombay, and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the solicitor was in addition fined to Rs. 400.

THANA CONVICTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 3.

The sixth "Dictator" of Thana was convicted on Monday and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, three months' further imprisonment.

Two women volunteers were also convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default two months' further imprisonment.

LATE FRAMJI C. BANAJI

81st Death Anniversary

The 81st death anniversary of late Sheth Framji C. Banaji will be celebrated on Saturday next (13th instant) at the Banaji Fire-Temple at Karelwadi with the following programme under the presidency of Dr. M. E. Pavri:—

Jashen ceremony and joint prayer 9 to 10 a.m. (S.T.)

Mr. Bilmon S. Bancji's lecture on "How To Preserve Youth" 11 a.m.

Dinner, 11 a.m. (organised by the Trustees of the Banaji Gambar Fund).

A Cinema show will be given at the Majestic Cinema at 12-30 p.m.

Five hundred free tickets for the dinner and the Cinema show have been distributed to poor girls or ladies.

Those who desire to participate in the dinner can do so on payment of rupee one per ticket which will be available at the Banaji Fire-Temple on Saturday morning.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE VISITS VILLAGES.

LUCKNOW Feb. 9.

The Chairman and members of the Franchise Committee visited three villages in the neighbourhood of Lucknow to-day in company with the Provincial Committee.

Questions were addressed to the villagers designed to throw light on such matters as amount of interest hitherto displayed locally in the election, the working of the Panchayat System where it exists, the degree of knowledge prevailing among villagers concerning the purpose and value of the vote, the position held by women in village society numerical strength of the various communities and castes living in the villages and the treatment of some of them as untouchables. The Committee is leaving for Patna to-night.—A.P.

SERAJGUNJ, Feb. 6.

(By Mail).—Information has been received that on 25th January the police only pulled down the Congress Flag and did not lock or raid the office of Bangiya Sankat Tran Samiti, which is carrying on its relief work as usual.—A.P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK

Hubli "Dictator" Gets 3 Years' R. I.

ARRESTS AT SIDDAPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Feb. 8.

The 8th "Dictator" of Hubli was sentenced yesterday to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

A volunteer was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of cyclostyle machine and Congress bulletins.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS AT BAGALKOT.

Three persons who were arrested on the 4th instant for participating in the Prabhat Pheri in defiance of the D. S. P.'s order were tried by the City Magistrate today, and were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, in default, 1 month more.

Two volunteers were arrested on the 5th instant for the same offence. They were also distributing boycott leaflets.

Some young boys also took out a procession in the evening, but were arrested and later released.

GALGALI CONVICTIONS.

Three accused, one aged 60, sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and 50 rupees fine for taking out a procession against the D. S. P.'s order at Galgali. They were all placed in 'C' class.

The 9th "Dictator" of Bijapur was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine, in default, 8 months more.

Mr. Kulkarni, who was fined Rs. 500 in lieu of his son who has been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment had appealed to the District Court against the City Magistrate's order. The District Judge confirmed the Magistrate's order but reduced the fine to Rs. 100.

A teacher was arrested and sentenced to 10 months' rigorous imprisonment for making a speech and other person was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment for selling contraband salt.

MOTILAL DAY AT DHARWAR.

Armed and lathi police were patrolling the city from early morning. A meeting was held in the evening in the Gandhi Chawk where a Congress volunteer spoke. About 400 people participated in the meeting. The speaker was immediately put under arrest by the police, who dispersed the meeting.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ECHO.

Apropos of the meeting held to elect the President of the Dharwar Municipality Burough on the 3rd instant, a suit has been filed by Mr. Gopalrao Deshpande, Municipal Councillor to declare the election of Mr. Karaweerappa Kulkarni, pleader, as illegal and to restrain him from acting as President until a duly constituted meeting elects another President. The suit came up for hearing yesterday and Mr. Karaweerappa, pleader, gave an undertaking that his client will not act as President until the decision of suit. The suit was then adjourned to Monday for hearing.

On the 5th two volunteers were arrested at Hubli for picketing foreign cloth shops.

ARRESTS AT SIDDAPUR.

Nine Congressmen were arrested at Siddapur on the 3rd, two under Section 117 I.P.C. and the rest under forest act along with Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 17 (1).

GANDHI DAY AT SIRSI.

Sirsi observed Gandhi Day. It started with Prabhat Pheri and flag salutation. In the evening there was a procession ending in a meeting at the Marika Temple ground. Several speakers addressed the meeting.

AUCTION OF ATTACHED ARTICLES.

There was an auction of the articles attached by the police for not paying the grazing fees in Bilgi, Siddapur Taluka, but none came forward to bid. So the articles were brought to Siddapur and were auctioned.

ARRESTS IN HYDERABAD (SIND)

12th "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Feb. 3.

A notice including internment, is served on the Editor of "Hindoo". On Motilal Day there were a few arrests. The 11th "Dictator" was arrested at the bazar while going to a meeting.

On Sunday after the flag ceremony, processionists went jailward. Immediately the 12th "Dictator" and one volunteer were arrested.

The fourth Sind "Dictator" a well-known lady is sentenced to six months' and put in 'B' Class. A well-known worker is sentenced to 12 months' and put in "C" class. The police have seized photos of some leaders.

CHINSURAH, Feb. 5.

(By Mail).—Three persons were yesterday sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each for violating orders under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

CINEMA

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10.

The Year's Great Farce

LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY

with

RICHARD COOPER

Dorothy Seacombe—Barbara Gott

you will Laugh Till You Cry

AND OUR OLD FRIEND

MICKEY MOUSE

THE CARTOON KING

IN HIS LATEST

DELIVERY BOY

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & Co. OR AT CINEMA

THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS OF TO-DAY'S 10 O'CLOCK PERFORMANCE WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE FUND.

Sir GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYAT ALLAH has kindly consented to preside.

PATHE CINEMA

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 13TH

GLORIA SWANSON

THE WONDER STAR OF THE SCREEN OF FILMDOM IN HER MOST AMAZING AND ARRESTING ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

WHAT A WIDOW

ANOTHER UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT

PATHE CINEMA

OPENING TO-DAY FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Hit In High Finance and High Romance In An Uproarious Comedy

A TAILOR MADE MAN

A TAILOR MADE MAN

With the "go-getter"

WILLIAM HAINES

WILLIAM HAINES

In A Borrowed Dress Suit! An Idea! A Girl! Sitting Atop The World! With the Spitfire.

DOROTHY JORDAN

Here's One For A Good Laugh!

Also Topical of India's Richest Race

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA

ALL THE BEAUTIES AND CUTIES OF THE WORLD ARE AT

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

In The Fox Movietone Special

WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS

WITH OVER 150 INTERNATIONAL BEAUTIES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES

Led By:—

GRETA NISSEN

MARJORIE WHITE

FIFI DORSAY

For The Benefit of

EDMUND LOWE,

VICTOR McLAGLEN

EL BRENDEL

LAUGH TILL YOU BURST!

GRAND COMPETITION

LITERARY SOCIETY, DEORIA.

In our cross-word competition published in the issue of this paper, dated 30th January, 1932, Clue 3 Down should be read as "Sultry forming adjective." and "36" should be inserted in the 3rd square after No. 35.

SECRETARY.

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

NEXT SATURDAY

BOOK YOUR SEAT NOW!

THE BOMBAY CHR
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10

MORE EXPLANA

The Bombay Government have felt it necessary to explain once again their policy "for the supression of the Civil Disobedience movement" and to remove some persistent misapprehensions regarding that policy. Their latest explanation may conceivably remove a few misapprehensions, but parts of it seem calculated to raise fresh ones. After stating how, under Section 4 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance No. II, they control a person's movements by serving him with such an order "as will ensure that the individual ceases to be a danger to the public and also enables Government to be satisfied that the order is being obeyed," Government proceed to say: "Severe restrictions have been imposed under this Section only upon such persons as have refused to undertake to abstain from future unlawful activities, whose movements must therefore be definitely restricted."

The reference is obviously to orders such as those which require persons to report themselves daily to the police. Government's defence of the orders and their insinuation that such orders are served only on those persons who otherwise are likely to be a danger to the public will not convince their best friends. Besides, there is in the sentence quoted above a suggestion which cannot be easily accepted. The suggestion, emphasised by the word "only," is that where the severe restrictions in question have not been imposed upon any persons, those persons have undertaken to abstain from certain activities We cannot believe that all, or many of those who, having been once detained under suspicion, have been released without any restrictions on their movements, have given any undertaking as to their future activities.

The public will welcome the assurance that Government do not wish to interfere with the right of any individual or body of individuals "to advocate and practise the use and production of Swadeshi good," or the right "to do business or not to do business with whom they please, so long as they do not attempt to interfere with similar rights of others." But in view of this assurance, one is entitled to ask why they prosecute persons who peacefully appeal to the public in the market-place to buy only Swadeshi cloth without in any way preventing the public from buying foreign cloth or interfering with the rights of the shop-keepers to deal in foreign cloth. We ar
moreover, ho
lite reque
goods a dres
ing a shop i
attempt to i
rights of othe
have had thi
ing" under the
ple are heavily
We cannot res
that the logical
expression of t
ernment not to i
who are not inte
rights of others
the modification
the Boycott Ordin
"molestation," in
restoring to the pu
peaceful persuasio
not interfere with a
belong to others bu
Ordinance has taken

Finally we would
if Government are s
xious to promote Swad
should be and as th
be, they should afford
propagandists all tho
that are given by the
ernment to British S
However, whether G
actively assist Swadesh
ganda or not, it is som
these days that they do
gard it an offence to
and practice the use and
tion of Swadeshi goods."
up to the public to make the best of the recognised right to practise and preach Swadeshi. It is also necessary to safeguard the right in all possible ways against any possible designs thereon, such as are frequently betrayed by virulent writings in the Anglo-Indian papers like the "Statesman," which labours under the delusion that the Boycott and Molestation Ordinance—which it has apparently never taken the trouble to read or, if it has done so, has not been able to understand—has been enacted for the purpose of imposing a legal obligation on the whole country, its people and public bodies, to buy British goods or suffer the utmost rigours of the law. As the ravings of Chowringhee sometimes have some relation to the measures brewing in the Delhi Secretariat it is reassuring to have this declaration of the Bombay Government that Swadeshi propaganda is still a legitimate activity and not likely to be crushed by the sort of "edicts of Government" which the Chowringhee organ is evidently under the impression are already in existence.

Beating The Air

The Bombay Liberals appealed to Government to modify the Ordinances,—to soften their rigour a little. But Government responded by stiffening the Boycott Ordinance. The Council of the National Liberal Federation have now varied the appeal and have given Government the option to repeal or modify the Ordinances. It is, however, characteristic of their balanced impartial views that the Liberal Leaders condemn "the policy of no compromise on the part of both Congress and Government." They might have pointed out with advantage whether holding public meetings, leading processions, flying the National Flag, preaching Swadeshi—boycott and prohibition and not disowning Congress connection are according to them among the "no-compromise" activities of the Congress. The Liberals have reason to be disappointed with the composition of the Round Table Conference Committees, but do they still seriously believe that mere verbal appeals issued from within closed doors will adequately impress Government and induce them to change their policy? They may at least definitely non-co-operate with the Committees or help the Swadeshi movement in an active organised manner, if they can do nothing more.

In the speech which he delivered to an assembly of journalists on January 27th, a full report of which is now available, we read that Sir Samuel Hoare, in the reassuring review of the situation in India which he dished up for the edification of his audience, declared that the reports he was receiving from India went to show that "the large body of law-abiding people, Indians and Europeans alike," far from resenting the ordinances regarded them even with affection. "They realise," he said, "that they are necessary in their own interests and, so far from complaining of them, they are in many instances relying on them with undisguised relief." The Liberals will appreciate no doubt the fact that they are not to be included in the large body of law-abiding people, for they apparently have no affection for the ordinances at all. They take quite a different view from Sir Samuel Hoare, moreover, in regard to the feeling existing in the public mind about the effect produced by the ordinances, which, they hold, have contributed in "producing a most acute and widespread bitterness. *Inter alia*, "their wide scope and their administration without discrimination are calculated to increase bitterness, retard progress and make a settlement more difficult than ever." In particular the Council of the Liberal Association stress the adverse effect of the finances on trade, industry and promotion of Swadeshi, with which by the way, the Government of Bombay are so anxious should not be interfered.

Following on the views expressed in the Legislative Assembly and the Madras Council, as well as by a host of other representative associations and public bodies, as well as nearly the whole Indian press, this does seem to leave much, if anything at all, of the large body of law-abiding people to regard the ordinances with feelings of undisguised relief. It may be such people have up to the present been quite shy in giving expression to their feelings. There is no doubt that the majority of law-abiding people share the view of the Liberal Council that the ordinances should be withdrawn or at least substantially modified and that, in any event, should be "enforced with humanity and to no greater extent than may be indispensable." We are afraid, however, that the Government, who are the sole judges in the matter, will reply, if they trouble at all to take note of this Liberal protest, that they are only doing what is indispensable, while as for humanity and injustice, it has become long since painfully apparent that Liberal views in regard to what is and what is not humane or just are not shared by the officials who administer the ordinances. The Liberal Council, we fear, is beating the air.

LUNACY AND WISDOM

In the Far East an advanced nation is busy displaying its martial power to the whole world. The Japanese bombardment near Shanghai very close to the international settlement was satisfactory from the point of view of the Tokyo militarists. A shell could be landed every minute. In the West at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, eminent statesmen are discussing how to disarm progressively and effectively, without provoking suspicion from "friendly" neighbours and without disturbing that delicate little matter of "parity." They have experience of this difficult game. In fact, years of deliberation have made them adepts at it. They hold conferences, "preparatory" and "preliminary" and being men of the world, and realising the value of armament manufacture to their countries,—it gives those poor unemployed a chance to earn a living when a new battleship is to be laid down or a new munition works is to be started—they are determined, in the interests of humanity, to go slow. Only once they were shocked.

A man called Litvinoff, who represented a country that should be beyond the pale of civilisation, made a speech at a Disarmament Conference in which, in all seriousness, he proposed at one fell swoop, the destruction of all existing instruments of war and a pact, a solemn international understanding, not to build any more armaments of any kind. An American correspondent reported of his paper that after this bizarre declaration this son of the Soviet was regarded in Geneva as a lunatic. At the Disarmament Conference now in session such an exhibition of lunacy will be strictly taboo.

But let us not forget that the Statesman are in earnest. So also is Japan regarding her intention to assert her rights in China. But the earnestness of Japan, we fear, is to be taken more seriously than the earnestness of the Geneva Conference delegates who, at the best, are engaged in a contest in which he wins who can produce the most plausible proposals that if it is quite certain the other contestants will be unable, by reason of their own commitments and the need for being forearmed as well as forewarned, to accept. Certainly Litvinoff is a lunatic and the men who declared him insane imbued with the true wisdom.

"LABOUR LORDS" VACILLATING ATTITUDE

Feeble Protest Against Coercion In India

(From Our Own Correspondent).

(BY AIRMAIL.) LONDON, January 30.

In the first portion of my despatch I described the plight of "National" Ministers who do not like the departure from Britain's Traditional fiscal policy. But they have not the courage to resign.

Their attitude has caused considerable public comment. Another question which agitates the public mind is the Disarmament Conference of Various demonstrations are being held in the town, representing different political and religious parties in the country. The Communists are, however, the minority which does not believe in the Conference. On their behalf at all these demonstrations, there are interrupters, who question and make the labour representatives most uncomfortable on the issue of the working class. On Thursday night, when the local "Labourites" organised a demonstration in the Westminster Central Hall, under chairmanship of Mr. Lansbury, there were a number of communists who gave a bad time both to the chair as well as the representatives of the Social Democratic Parties of France and Germany. Mr. Lansbury, in an emotional voice wondered "how many respectable clergymen, who tell us when war comes, that it is a necessary thing, have visualised the Founder of their faith sitting in an aeroplane and dropping bombs on innocent people or taking His place in submarine to send ships to destruction."

Considerable applause greeted this question. The chairman went on "I cannot have faith in scraps of paper and the sincerity of statesmen who sign treaties on one day and prepare for war on the next. After having asked Germany to disarm as a preliminary to world disarmament the world is still continuing arming.

Of all the betrayals in history, this is the most foul. This sort of thing cannot be changd by Governments or even by churches, but by a common people determined that war must stop". It is significant that Tom Shaw, who was acting as the interpreter for foreign speakers, did not think it opportune to speak on Disarmament though the audience felt that his views would be most welcome since he was Minister for War in the late Government.

MR. LANSBURY AND SINCERITY.

Talking about sincerity, Mr Lansbury needs to be reminded of the present part his party is playing on the Indian issue. The Party is most loud in denouncing the Ordinance rule in India. It is anxious to pass resolutions, to threaten deputations to Prime Minister. But when a plan for public protest against the Indian policy was mooted under the auspices of the Commonwealth of India League, the Party leaders were clever enough to sabotage the move. Most of the organisations connected with Indian work have held similar meetings, but for one reason or the other, the proposed meeting under the auspices of the League, which was the benevolent patronage of the Labour Lords is still to come off. My enquiries in the matter elucidate the information that neither Lansbury nor his deputies are prepared to answer the legitimate question that is being asked of them as to the co-operation of the Labour Party in the India committees that have reached Bombay by now. Why does the Labour Party, which believes that Indian people are being coerced by White-hall, continue to co-operate with the Committees?

WARNING TO INDIA'S DAUGHTERS

In regard to the work of the Committees, Indian women must guard themselfes, since they are without their leaders. Along with Miss Mary Pickford, are gone from this country, in unofficial capacity of course, Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Grey. Indian women will do well to closely follow their activities in India and not take any leap in the dark. These two women have gone out to canvas support to the Conservative's view they hold of the Indian problem. It is rumoured they will call upon the Indian women to repudiate the resolutions passed by their most representative. All India Women's Conference. I want the Indian women seriously to consider the statement issued by Mrs. Ramesari Nehru and Mrs. Hanna Sen who have intimate knowledge of the role played by Miss Rathbone and Mrs. Gray.

MISS RATHBONE'S CREED.

In a statement made to the "Chronicle" representative, these Indian women state: "The news of Miss Rathbone's departure to India on a "crusade" (so states an English paper) has reawakened the controversy regarding women's franchise and representation in the Indian Legislatures. It is well known that Miss Rathbone favours some form of protection for women in India and was one of the signatories to the memorandum based on this principle and submitted to the first Round Table Conference. Her travelling on the "Multan" with the Franchise Committee has given rise to the belief that the object of the mission is to canvass support for her point of view; and this is further confirmed by the following lines which appeared in a London daily: "Her (Miss Rathbone's) visit to India is to organise moderate feminine opinion among Indian women to this end. It is a brave effort in face of the

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day

In Favour Of Joint Electorates.

Mr. M. C. Raja, the well-known leader of the Depressed Classes in Madras, is to be congratulated on his appreciation, though belated, of the benefits of joint electorates for his community. He has done well to publish his mature views on the subject in the form of questions and answers so as to make them quite intelligible even to uneducated people. He begins his catechism with some praise of separate electorates but is gradually compelled by the force of argument to recognise the danger of such a system. After pointing out how in various places the "Depressed Classes have already accepted joint electorates in the elections to Local Bodies, he admits that the same system may with advantage be extended to the Legislatures, provided that the franchise is considerably broadened. He finally comes to the conclusion that, "reservation of seats in joint electorates would be the best system for the Depressed Classes to return their representatives to the Legislatures". We hope Mr. Rajah will not rest content with the mere publication of this manifesto, but carry on propaganda with a view to convert the whole of his community to the sane view he has, himself, adopted.

Is It Authorised?

The public have so far believed that Khadi organisations, including the All-India Spinners' Associations, would be spared by the authorities in their attack on Congressmen and Congress organisations. But it is now reported that the Bankura branch of the A. I. S. A. has been declared unlawful and that its entire stock has been seized and locked up by the police. It is also reported that the police have taken possession of Khadi and hand-spun yarn valued at about Rs. 10,000 from the Akbarpur Gandhi Ashram, an important Khadi centre in the United Provinces. It may be that these seizures by the police are beyond their powers or the orders given to them. But if the higher authorities condone or make light of their agents' unauthorised acts, it will increase public resentment. It is also beyond doubt that raids on Khadi organisations will intensify the popular demand for Khadi and determination to use Swadeshi cloth exclusively.

A Point Of Law.

Many candidates for Municipal elections being now in prison, the question is being seriously discussed in many places as to whether a candidate, without being personally present, can validly deliver his nomination paper to the Election Officer. The answer to the question will naturally depend upon the precise wording of the rules governing the election in question. But where a rule clearly admits of different interpretations or where there is any doubt on the point, the benefit of doubt should certainly be given to the candidate in the form of an option to deliver his nomination paper personally or through his proposer and seconder. It appears from a representation made in this behalf to the Returning Officer, Poona City Municipal Election, by Mr. N. V. Bhonde, that the above option is exercised by candidates at many public elections including the Parliamentary elections. The right procedure would seem to be to give every candidate such option unless it is expressly ruled out by the relevant election rules.

Assam Muslims' Warning.

The Council of the Assam Muslim Association has recently passed some important resolutions frankly expressing its views on the present situation. One of the resolutions states that "unless His Majesty's Government depart from their present Indian policy and without the least possible delay make a clear and unequivocal declaration immediately conceding to India full Dominion Status, as defined in the Statute of Westminster, and, by the immediate withdrawal of the Ordinances and other extraordinary measures and the unconditional release of all political prisoners not incarcerated for violent acts, create the necessary peaceful atmosphere and thereby secure the consent, co-operation and goodwill of all interests and classes in India, any future Constitution of India that may be framed on the advice and recommendation of the Indian R. T. C. Committees,.....and introduced in India without such consent co-operation and goodwill, will not be binding on, and acceptable to, the people of India in general and the Muslims in particular" We are afraid these Assam Muslims cannot be included in the large body of law-abiding people in India.

Benares University To Honour Indian Savants

SPECIAL CONVOCATION

BENARES, February 9.

On the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Senate of the Benares Hindu University has resolved to honour Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in the best way it could by conferring on him an Honorary degree of Doctor of Letters of the University.

It also resolved similarly to honour Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, Sir P. C. Ray and Sir C. V. Raman by conferring on them honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

It was expected that at the coming Convocation of the University which is to be held on 11th February and over which Pandit Malaviya will preside, these four personages would be present but to the regret of the University Dr. Tagore has been strictly forbidden to take the risk of a long journey in his present state of health.

Considerations of health also stand in the way of Sir Jagdish while Sir P. C. Ray has an important engagement at Dacca. They are therefore unable to accept the invitation to come to Benares on 11th February.

It is understood that a special convocation will be held at a time which may be convenient to these Savants to confer the degrees on them. Sir C. V. Raman yill attend the Convocation. He will deliver an illustrated lecture on the latest discovery in science on the evening of 10th February. —A.P.

"FREER TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Policy Of Canadian Liberals

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Ottawa.—"Freer trade with the Empire" was advocated by Mr Mackenzie King, the ex-Liberal Premier, as a policy of Canadian Liberal Party in the course of debate in the House of Commons to-day.

He declared: "We will trade on reciprocal bads with any other countries willing to trade with us."

Mr. Bennett replied: "Our proposals are mutual preference for mutual advantages." He added that unless this principle was accepted the coming Economic Conference would be futile.—Reuter.

Tipsy-Cake

It is obvious that we people living in India do not know much about the true situation in the country. We get an entirely wrong perspective living at such close quarters. You require to be seven thousand miles away—in Whitehall for instance—to get the true hang of things.

* * *

Sir Samuel Hoare knows all about it and he'll tell the world. In fact he has already told it. Whether the world will take it as gospel truth is another matter. There are a few correspondents of foreign papers in India but journalists are notorious liars and, of course, nobody could impeach the veracity of a British statesman.

* * *

Anyway, Samuel can tell you a lot of things you didn't know before. They may surprise you. For instance, do you know,

That it has been made clear during the last six months that scores of millions of Indians repudiate altogether the claim of the Congress to represent them?

That the majority of men and women in India do not want political agitation—leaving only the children to be accounted for?

That Indians and Europeans alike are positively in love with the Ordinances.

That they are all genuinely relieved that the Government is suppressing agitation—and incidentally dislocating trade and industry?

That they are even "relying on the Ordinances with undisguised relief?"

* * *

If you want to know how to rely on Ordinances with undisguised relief—and some of us, who cannot disguise our totally opposite feelings, would like to have a hint on the subject—you should take a look around you, because the sapient Samuel says that nearly everybody's doing it.

* * *

We should say, though, that the prize for lying and relying and super-lying with undisguised relief at getting the opportunity again for displaying their talents in this respect, are the gentlemen in the Secretariats who supply the reports to Whitehall for world consumption.

* * *

According to Hoare, "the law is being administered with impartiality. Europeans as well as Indians are subjected to the same restrictions." You must have noticed that yourself when Father Elwyn was hooted out of the Frontier Province. The impartiality of a British Administrator in India is incorruptible.

* * *

There was another impressive instance of impartiality when the Rev. Paton got well battered with lathis and watered with the hose-pipe in the streets of Madras. They gave him wood and water impartially. No Indian could have expected more handsome treatment.

* * *

Unfortunately, impartiality broke down when they got the battered and drenched padre into court, and had to let him off when he asserted his rights as a European!

* * *

"It is understood that, at the end of question time, the Opposition felt dissatisfied because while over fifty questions were asked, not a single piece of new information was elicited."

—Free Press Beam Service.

When you can defeat a censure motion by 438 votes to 39, why worry about questions? It's unreasonable to ask it.

* * *

Still, it is rather surprising that the minister who was so obliging to the audience of journalists on January 27 could not produce a single new piece of information for the edification of Parliament on February 7. The relying and super-lying gentlemen must be resting on their laurels.

* * *

It rather looks, though, as if Sir Samuel were developing his bump of caution. He said it was "too early to say whether picketing of shops in Bombay had now stopped." A good answer. Nobody could say it in any way offends against the truth.

* * *

"ROTTEN LIBERALISM."
New Drive Against Heretics.
—Evening News of India.

The Central Council of the Liberal Federation of India declared as an unlawful association! Is that what you thought? No, not yet—as Sir Samuel Hoare would put it. It's only about what's going on in Russia.

DISARMING TO DEVASTATE WAR

Sir Simon Puts British Proposals

PRESS OPINION ON FRENCH PROPOSALS

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, at the plenary session of the Disarmament Conference which opened at Geneva to-day said that the French proposals demanded close study and like any other carefully formulated suggestion would receive sympathetic attention of the British Government. Proceeding he said that Britain accepted as the basis for future discussions the general scheme of the draft Disarmament Convention. They accepted the general method of limitation by reference to the Armaments maxima contained in that Convention. They supported the establishment of a Permanent Disarmament Commission, and urged the abolition of gas and chemical warfare. They pressed for the abolition of sub-marines.

ABOLISHING CONSCRIPTION.

The abolition of conscription was a subject with controversial aspects, but they sought and urged upon others the most practical means of limiting by agreement number of effectives. Temptation to resort to conflict was obviously reduced in defence was strengthened at the expense of attack. Special attention must generally be directed to such prohibition or limitation as would weaken the attack and so remove the temptation for aggression.

He referred to the paradox that while the Disarmament was being discussed at Geneva, in the Far East bombs were being dropped from skies, troops were on move and all ideals of Covenant were in jeopardy. The Disarmament was meant to end it. Terrible as was the economic burden of armament and enormous as would be relief to tax-payer if it were lifted that was not primary purpose for which they pursued it.

THE DISARMING FOR PEACE

The Disarmament was pursued as most effective method of promoting peace and of limiting of a sudden and devastating war by restricting armaments to what was strictly necessary for the defence and for international obligations and co-operation among themselves. They should discredit extravagant and fantastic claims and fix the maximum in each case as low a figure as possible. Only thus would they demonstrate to the world and to each their resolve to secure real reduction

FRENCH PROPOSALS DISCUSSED.

The far-reaching proposals, submitted to the Disarmament Conference on behalf of the French Government are being discussed by Monsieur Tardieu at the session now in progress. Newspapers here recognise that it represents the most careful work of some of the best military brains in Europe and deserves careful study as serious attempts by the French Government to further the cause of peace and international settlement.

The general press comment, however, is that it cannot be regarded as a contribution of the work of the present conference, since it makes no provision for the reduction or even limitation of national armaments.

PRESS OPINIONS

The "Times" says that under the proposals the League of Nation is in effect "to be transformed into an armed, all powerful, super State which is exactly what its members, when it was founded in 1919, decided that it was not to be." The French then acquiesed in the decision of other nations that "League should be a society of free nations each retaining its own independent sovereignty, seeking by a voluntary co-operation to further their common interests—the greatest of which is peace—and to settle their differences by peaceable methods of arbitration and discussion.

Proposals to make it an armed organisation for levying war upon international wrong-doer or disturber of peace were fully considered at time and were rejected. It is not surprising that great majority of those who have commented so far on the French Plan are doubtful whether it is practicable and whether it would be desirable if it were practicable.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: There can be no more prospect of its finding acceptance in Britain than the Protocol of 1924 or Monsieur Briand's scheme of the United States of Europe.

The "Morning Post" says:—"We see no advance to peace along that road but merely a change of nomenclature and authority.—B. O.W.

U. S. PROPOSALS FOR DISARMAMENT

LONDON, February 9.

Geneva.—Closely akin to Britain's proposals Mr. Hugh Gibson enumerated to the Disarmament Conference the United States schemes under nine points, the most important of which advocate total abolition of submarines, lethal gases and bacteriological warfare, protection of civilians against aerial bombing special restrictions on tanks and heavy mobile guns and limitation of expenditure on war material.

EDUCATION OF NAVAL TONNAGE.

He also suggested prolonging of the existing Washington and London Naval agreements. In this connection he advocated proportional reductions in naval tonnage from figures laid down by agreements.

GERMAN VIEW POINT.

Dr. Bruening, who followed declared that Germany had been deprived of her armaments and demanded general disarmament. Germany had unquestionable moral and legal claim in this respect and only universal equal and unreserved disarmament could remove world tension.—Reuter.

Articles In Mahatma's Ashram To Be Auctioned

TO RECOVER LAND REVENUE

AHMEDABAD, February 9.

Safes and other articles attached from Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha Ashram in lisu of land revenue will be auctionedd on 17th February at the office of the Mamlatdar of North Daskroi.

ARRESTS IN BARDOLI

(From A Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, February 8.

The sixth batch of sisters went out in Bardoli village. They visited Ambheti, Supa, Vaghech, Tarbhon and Sarbhon they exhorted the peasants to stick to their resolve of non-payment of revenue. They were arrested at Sarbhon by the Mamlatdar.

Four persons have been sentenced for inciting peasants not to pay the tax.

The seventh batch of sisters under the leadership of the "Dictator" of Gujarat has come down to visit Bardoli villages.

One Bania has been fined Rs. 150, after he was charged with holding a meeting in Pardi Khoj (Bardoli) which passed a resolution asking peasants not to pay the tax.

SALT MANUFACTURED AT KARADI

Navsari Doctor Rearrested

(From a Correspondent).

JALALPUR, Feb. 8.

Several ladies went to Karadi on foot and made salt at 7 a.m. on Saturday. After manufacturing salt two flags were hoisted one on a tree and the other on the hut of Gandhiji.

Two volunteers arrested with the Fourth "Dictator" were released after 24 hours.

The fifth "Dictator" with an Ashramite and a lady were arrested from the War Council Office at Mandir.

A Navsari doctor who was released on parole on the 7th was again arrested this morning. He was accompanied by a procession of 150 people from Navsari.

Ordinance News In Brief

Two Congress workers of Ahmedabad were released on Tuesday morning from Sabarmati Jail on parole. Both were required to give attendance to the police at 6 p.m.—A. P.

The 7th 'Dictator' of Dohad was arrested on Monday while delivering lecture. A hartal was declared on the next day (Tuesday).

A prominent worker was released on parole on Saturday. He was arrested at Bordi on Monday evening with him third "Dictator" of Thana District and the Fourth "Dictator" of Bordi (Cholwad) Congress Committee and Gandhi Ashram Bordi were also arrested. The worker was taken to nVile Parle and others to Thana.

A worker of Balapur Taluq and another of Akot were arrested on Monday under 17 (1) and brought to Akola jail. Some workers from Shirpur, Telhara, Balapur and from Damanda were also arrested during the week.

A ban is placed on the residents of Bordi, prohibiting them from arranging processions, pheris or holding meeting in Bordi proper.

BENARES, Feb. 9.

A petrol shop in Chowk near the police station was locked up by the police for participating in the "Peshawar Day" hartal.

Seven arrests were made in Chandauli Tesail, Benares District in connection with the civil disobedience.

The Secretary of the U. P. Hindustani Seva Dal has been arrested at Azamgarh House. A Youth Leaguer who was arrested on "Peshawar Day" was searched by the police who seized some papers.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

The agent of Rohit Mill, who had been arrested uner the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released today on parole. He was required to give attendance to police at 6 p.m. for failing to do which he was re-arrested to-night.

Two other Congress workers who were similarly released on parole to-day were re-arrested to-night for breach of parole.—A.P.

CUTTACK, Feb. 5.

(By Mail.)

A security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded by the Government from the "Samaj" a Congress Vernacular daily of this town and from the Satyagraha Press where the paper is printed. The security has been ordered to be deposited before the 8th instant. It is understood that the security has been demanded for publications in the paper in its issue of 13th February regarding the last message of Pandit Nilkantha Das ex-M. L. A. (Now in jail).—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 18TH "DICTATOR" JAILED

Processionists Dispersed

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 9.

There was a complete hartal here on 6th. A procession went round the city and terminated in a meeting on the Gandhi Maidan. The 18th "Dictator" was arrested and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

On Monday evening, a procession went as usual to proceed along the banned station Fort Road. It was dispersed.

DEVISING FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

Kathiawar Princes To Meet

AHMEDABAD, February 9.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has called a meeting of Diwans on 18th instant and of the Princes of Kathiawar on 26th instant at Rajkot for discussing a scheme of Federal constitution.

The meeting will prepare statement to be presented to the States' Enquiry Committee when it visits Kathiawar at the beginning of next month.—A.P.

DHRANGADRA SATYAGRAHA

Settlement Arrived At

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CAMP, Feb. 7.

It is understood that a compromise has been arrived at of Dhrangadhra Satyagraha. Some are released and others will be released in a short time. The terms of the settlement are not yet known It is expected that in a day or two the settlement terms will be out in the form of a settlement.

The detailed statement will be issued gy Sjt. Fulchandbhai and others.

The princes of Kathiawar are to meet in the very near future at Rajkot to put the whole case so that it can be well put before the Indian State Inquiry Committee. Sir P. D. Pattni and the Jam Saheb are, it is understood, to play a prominent part in all these deliberations. The position of the people of Kathiawar States will also be one of the topic of discussion.

Sjt. Dahyabhai Bechar Doshi is appointed as Revenue Secretary of Rajkot State. Sjt. Pravinshinji is appointed as Hazur Private Secretary.

Six students of Bahuddin College of Junagarh have abandoned their studies to join the Satyagraha campaign.

RELEASE OF DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHIS.

MAHARAJA THANKED.

BOMBAY, February 9.

The Dhrangadra Sansthan Prajamandal, Bombay, has received the following telegram from four prominent citizens of Dhrangadra:—

"The recent release of Satyagrahis from detention in Dhrangadra is only due to the generous policy of the Darbar and no one has any occasion to even request for their release. This result is only due to the large-minded policy of the State."

The Mandal has sent a telegram to His Highness and the citizens in reply as under:—

"Received a telegram from Purshottamdas and three others and presuming therefrom the release of Satyagrahis including Fulchandbhai, Dhrangadra inhabitants, etc., we thank your Highness for the generous outlook and hope the deportation to order might have also been generously withdrawn."

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Geneva.—The General Committee of the Disarmament Conference has elected Mr. Arthur Henderson as Chairman and M. Politis (Greece) as Vice-Chairman. The election is somewhat surprising as it has been generally expected that M. Politis will be elected Chairman. Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, February 9.

Previous Closing Rate	6.79
To-day's Opening Rate	6.79
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	6.75
Difference	—.04
Broach expectation	Rs. 221.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, February 9.

Previous Closing Rate	5.24
To-day's Opening Rate	5.22
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.24
Difference	Unchanged.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, February 9.

Silver Ready	19-3/8
Higher	2 annas.
Silver Forward	19-1/2
Higher	2 annas.

Market:—Continent small buyers.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, February 9.

Bombay Market Closed to-day.

"Labour Lords" Vacillating Attitude

(Continued from page 6.)

bitter opposition that she is likely to meet from the redoubtable Mrs. Naidu and the women who leads to any such course of action".

If the above is true Indian women, will surely resent this interference in a matter that is primarily their concern and this challenge made to Mrs. Naidu's leadership and that of her colleagues. Fortunately, however, the larger section of prominent and progressive British women, as represented by the Equal Rights' Committee, does not subscribe to Miss Rathbone's creed. In their own statement to Lord Lothian's committee, the Equal Rights' Committee are wholeheartedly in agreement with the principle of "Equality of Status" as accepted by the leading women's organisations in India. This Committee appreciates the dignified stand of the Indian women and hopes that no influence, however persistent, will deflect them from the path they have rightly chosen. We, on the other hand, are confident that in Her Highness the Maharanee Gaekwar of Baroda, Rani Rajwade, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi and a host of others, the Indian women have eminently capable leaders who will not permit their solidarity to be assailed or their allegiance to their own memorandum weakened. But it would be deplorable if, in these days of bitter feelings and strained relations, the attempt of the English visitor to mobilise public opinion for her views should aggravate the situation."

IN SEARCH OF TRUTH.

This brings me to another point, a number of English women, under the guidance of Miss Muriel Lester are leaving this week for India. In the name of Jesus Christ, this band proposes, if allowed, to go in different parts of the country, with the only object of seeing things for themselves. They do not propose to join the national movement but as impartial observers, they have taken upon themselves, as a call coming from the Eastern humanity to return to England and tell the British public what their own conclusions on the Indian issue are.

CENSORSHIP

Your readers must have read Sir Samuel Hoare's statement putting the whole responsibility on the Congress for the present situation in India. But it is necessary to point out that Sir Samuel is wrong in maintaining that there is no rigid censorship on correspondence and other literature coming from India. You will be surprised to hear that a number of Indians have informed me that they are feeling much inconvenienced in the manner they are treated at present. They are neither getting their letters from India nor are they able to understand the situation through the Indian newspapers, which supply has also been cut off in some cases. The following are some of the papers that are being watched by the customs or other agencies responsible for the inconvenience to the Indian community. The "Bombay Chronicle", "The Indian Daily Mail" The "Hindustan Times", the "Tribune", the "People", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Nava Kal". It is not necessary to state that I have a personal complaints against the Secretary of State for India since for the last few weeks I have been dragging on without my usual supply of Indian newspapers. Nor have I been able to get any satisfactory reply from the authorities at the India Office whether the "Chronicle" is suppressed or is still allowed to be published. It was almost an official touch with which the Publicity Officer at the India Office told me "the matter is purely within the rights of the Local Government and we are not expected to get reports from India as to which Indian papers are suppressed."

STERLING-DOLLARS CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, February 9.

Previous Closing	3.45
To-day's Closing	3.45
Difference	Nil.

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, February 9.

Previous Closing	3.45
To-day's Opening	3.45-3/8
To-day's Closing	3.45
Difference	Nil.

CITY NOTES

NEED FOR CURRENCY BOARD

Government Should Borrow For Currency Openly In Consultation With Board

(By Our Financial Critic.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

The rupee contains 180 grains of silver 11/12ths fine and the price of this at 19½ pence sterling per ounce is 4 as 9 ps. gold.

Sir George Schuster made a promise recently in the Assembly that the Government would introduce a bill for a Reserve Bank of India shortly. This amounts to a pious wish because no Reserve Bank can be started without some tangible assets and the tangible assets in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves are so low that no institution can be started on their basis. Think of Rs. 180 crores of notes and 200 crores of silver rupees (which are only notes worth less than five annas) and the gold backing of about Rs. 45 crores of gold and Rs. 17 crores of sterling and Rs. 35 crores of silver. What is the value of this backing?

CURRENCY IS NECESSARY.

Though the Government have squandered away several crores worth of gold in the attempt to maintain the 18 pence ratio, we must have some medium of money for use in the country and there has almost always been a divergence of opinion as to whether the volume of money is too much or too little. The government have been questioned for expanding note issue when people wanted contraction and contracting it when expansion was required. The only control or judgment on this natter at present is the decision of the Finance Member.

WAYS AND MEANS POSITION.

The Government who now have full control of the note issue are unfitted for the task as their requirements for currency on account of Ways and Means difficulties have a tendency to be met out of resort to the Paper Currency by inflation. They merely put in a promissory note and take out all the money they want and there is no restriction on the period of such borrowing and even the maximum limit of Rs. 50 crores has been circumvented by the plea that the Imperial Bank did not have enough trade bills for expanding seasonal currency.

THEY SHOULD BORROW OPENLY

No Government can do without occasional borrowing as the revenues and expenditure do not meet every month. The remittances are hustled into the busy season, salaries and other expenses are regular, land revenues come in twice a year and income-tax is paid in lump sums. But it is proper that the borrowing should be conducted openly and for specified periods (not more than three months). If this is done there will be confidence in the currency both here and abroad and it is necessary that proper steps be taken as soon as possible to secure this.

A CURRENCY BOARD

If Sir George Schuster were sincere about the Reserve Bank, he could demonstrate it effectively by starting a Currency Board at once, which would be a kind of mediatory between the Government and the public. The Board would have to decide whether currency expansion or contraction was necessary and if the Government wanted money, they should borrow from the public or from the Board but the fact would be known to the public. In fact, to a large extent, the Board should act in the same way as a Central Bank and be independent of the Government (as required by all statutes) so far as the necessities of monetary conditions are concerned. The actual currency would be issued through Government agencies and the Imperial Bank as at present but the restraining hand of the Board would be available to convince the public that the currency is sound.

JUTE MARKET

The depression in the jute industry is becoming keener and the recovery of the last few months is receiving a set-back in spite of the depreciation of the rupee. During the last week the price has come down from Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-4-0 and the undertone is not yet reported to be healthy. Bengal contributes nearly Rs. 4 crores of export duty on jute and the lower price would be reflected in the revenues of the Government.

CUSTOMS EARNINGS SHOW DECREASE

Fall In Revenue Is Due To Trade Agression

The report of the Central Board of Revenue of customs earnings for 1930-31 shows that the revenue for the year was Rs. 47,84,28,434 against Rs. 52,03,67,385 for 1929-30 while the expenses amounted to Rs. 91,70,045 against Rs. 96,13,882. The fall in revenue is attributed to the trade depression. Most of the duties are 'ad valorem' and as the prices of commodities has fallen appreciably during the period the revenue has deteriorated accordingly.

With regard to the expenditure, the higher figure for 1929-30 is due to two special items. The first was a sum of Rs. 4,04,340 paid to the Army Department in Calcutta for acquiring premises for the new Customs House on Strand Road. The second item was Rs. 93,000 paid as rewards, Rs. 55,151 being "rewards to informers." It is curious that so much extra expense was incurred under this head for one year though the average is only Rs. 75,000.

A somewhat significent item is the cost of printing the returns of sea-borne trade which suddenly fell from Rs. 7,815 to Rs. 296. It shows the amount of waste there had been in this item and doubtless there are many such items still incurred. For example donations for charities assumed the size of Rs. 37,648 in Calcutta and Rs. 30,951 in Rangoon against only Rs. 13,230 in Bombay. What are these charities?

The income from kerosene and motor spirit showed reverse effects. The excise duty on the former was raised from one anna to six pice and the revenue rose from Rs. 85,31,018 to Rs. 1,25,41,122 because it was an article of necessity and people had to buy kerosene. On the other hand motor spirit is part of luxury and the revenue fell to Rs. 2,29,90,938 from Rs. 2,34,40,384 for the previous year.

The heavy fall in the price of jute and the lack of demand was responsible for the decline in export duty revenue under this head from Rs. 4,57,16,000 to Rs. 3,39,96,000 or nearly 25 per cent.

STOP PRESS

GRAND NATIONAL CANDIDATE KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Grand National candidate "Richmond Second" owned by R. McAlpine has been killed at Nottingham having broken its neck. "Richmond Second" finished third in 1929 National behind "Gregalach" and Eastern Hero."—Reuter.

Cricketer W.C. Brown succeeds Jupp to the captincy of Northamptonshire.

In the Hospitals Rugby Cup Second Round Guys Hospital beat St. Barts by eleven points to nil. —Reuter.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road.

"THE SIMPLE LIFE"

Short talk followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday, February 10th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

No Fees No Collections

Income Tax, Super Tax And Sur Charge.

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building Kavelin Street, Fort, Bombay, whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, families and individuals in last 20 years.

SPECIALISED TRAINING IN

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.

DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.)

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or Write for Prospectus list of Courses and Exam. Results, 10, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"The Bombay Chronicle" is Printed with

SWADESHI PRINTING INK

Manufactured by

Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co

at their Factory at

Karelwadi, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

DANGER OF SUBTLE FORMS OF RELIGIOUS TYRANNY

The following is the continuation of the article "Religious Liberty—Dangers of Subtle Forms of Religious Tyranny" appearing in yesterday's "Chronicle" on page 4:

One of the difficulties which hamper foreigners in understanding Russia is that we are prepared to believe almost anything, good or bad, about that amazing country. The Russian Communist movement has its "lunatic fringe," like every movement everywhere else; and when one of these wild men makes a statement about something which he thinks ought to be done, we are all too likely to assume, first, that this is the policy of the government, and second, that intention is identical with accomplishment. Probably there are few people with any pretension to intelligence who any longer believe the absurd stories about the "nationalization of women"; but there are doubtless many more who believe that the Russians are intent on destroying the home, as an institution, and have already made great strides in that direction. But for every Communist theorist who argues that the home is a center of bad, bourgeois ideology, I think I can find at least another who maintains that it is a necessary and continuing institution—transmogrified, of course, by existing under a Communist State.

Certainly there is very little evidence that the home is being destroyed in Russia any more than, or even as much as, it is in the United States. There is no Russian equivalent of those vast new hotels, for bachelors only, or for "bachelor girls" only, which have sprung up in recent years in New York. It is true that the U.S.S.R. is going in for nurseries and orphanages extensively, but this is chiefly because she has to. The creches which are attached to the new apartment houses, and to some of the factories, are just like similar institutions in America; women leave their children while they are at work, and come and reclaim them when they return home. The community dining-rooms in the apartment houses differ little from the similar services in American apartment hotels; the Russian housewife may feed her family there or in her own apartment as she likes. The chief difference from America lies in the fact that for workers the food served is extraordinarily inexpensive; a whole family can be fed, and well fed by the standards of the country, for a dollar a day.

THESE WILD YOUNG COMMUNISTS.

Wise people in Russia assure me that the situation in regard to sexual morality is not very different from that in the United States, except that the Americans pretend to a standard which they do not observe, and the Russians are more honest about it. There has always been a certain amount of freedom in Russia, in Tsarist days as well as now. If anything, the tendency at present is toward greater strictness; the young Communists are essentially Puritans in their outlook, and frown upon excessive sex indulgence as they do upon excessive drinking or even the use of tobacco; these things are all taboo because they detract from the concentration of effort and energy toward building the socialist State.

There is no such thing as an illegitimate child in the U.S.S.R.; every baby has an equal standing with every other. Any two people who live together are regarded both legally and otherwise, as being married, irrespective of whether they have gone around to the registry office and recorded the fact. If a woman gives birth to a child, and she is not living with the father, she tells the officials who he is and he is compelled to contribute his fair share toward its rearing. If she is of an enthusiastic temperament and there are several possible candidates for the honour, they are all summoned for a hearing, and the Court (perhaps a little arbitrarily) selects the nominee, presumably choosing the one in the best financial position to give assistance.

As everyone now knows, both marriage and divorce are exceedingly easy and simple in Russia. In divorce, about all that the government asks is that both parties agree as to what they want—certainly an infinitely better attitude than the idiotic rule in New York State, for instance, where "collusion", if known, becomes a fatal obstacle. When man and wife appear before the Court seeking a divorce, an attempt is usually made to reconcile them, and it is sometimes successful; but generally speaking, if they really want a divorce they get it. If there are children, the parents share the responsibility for their maintenance according to their respective means.

BIRTH CONTROL IN RUSSIA.

Many Americans must have been puzzled by an apparent contradiction in Russia regarding the attitude of the State on contraception. We have been told that the government was not sympathetic toward birth control, though it countenances abortion. It is a fact that Russian authorities do not consider that the optimum population is a stationary or declining one, at least for that country and at the present time. The, will tell you that with Communism, Russia can easily maintain a far larger population than at present, and believing as they do that the capitalist powers of the West are planning to make war on them, they welcome the idea of plenty of future soldiers for the Red army. At the same time, they recognise the right of every woman to have no more children than she wishes. The real reason why birth control is not more widely practised in Russia is, of course, that the universal shortage of all sorts of goods embraces also contraceptive appliances.

At least in the cities and larger towns, abortion is performed free of charge at the hospitals for any woman who asks for it. I am told that medical officers try to persuade the applicant not to have the operation, particularly if she has never had a child, but that they readily yield if she is insistent. The mortality from such operations is so low as to be negligible, and that is saying a great deal in view of general Russian conditions and sanitary standards. Among the peasants abortion is little practised; and since they are still 80 per cent of the population, the birth rate is almost as high as it was in the days of the Tsar, though the death-rate has fallen by many points.

THE OLDEST PROFESSION.

Russia has not succeeded in abolishing prostitution; but it is safe to say that she has come nearer to doing so than any other country in the world. One of the numerous great contrasts if you come from Berlin to Leningrad and Moscow is between the hordes of women, twenty to a block, soliciting every passer-by on Unter den Linden, and the entire absence of anything similar in the Russian cities. Foreign visitors to Moscow are always proudly shown the prophylactorium where prostitutes are "reformed". There these women receive the medical treatment which is usually necessary and are taught a trade, the commonest choice being textile-machine operating. When they are ready to leave, positions are found for them in industry and the directors of the prophylactorium keep an eye on them as long as is necessary. Some of them revert to their former occupation, but the records indicate that the percentage of those who do so is less than ten. While statistics on this subject are naturally unreliable, the Communists believe that they have already abolished perhaps 90 per cent of professional prostitution. They argue that while there is, and perhaps always will be, a small proportion of nymphomaniacs, most prostitution is economic in its origin; and that when every young woman is taught a trade and given a job, the temptation is greatly reduced.

This sounds plausible; but there is another strong reason, not usually mentioned, for the reduction of prostitution in the cities of Russia at present. That is the housing shortage. The prostitute needs a room of her own and such a thing is an almost undreamed of luxury for the average Russian. Even if she has one, as soon as her way of life becomes known to her neighbours in the same building, she is almost certain to be denounced to the authorities by someone who is feverishly eager to get possession of the space she occupies. To be turned out of your dwelling in Russia is a tragedy the extent of which an American can hardly grasp. The real test of the Communist philosophy in this general matter will come when the housing shortage is relieved.

MOSCOW TO HOLLYWOOD

The Russians are scornful of the American preoccupation with sex, as reflected in our movies, plays and popular fiction. To them sex is interesting, serious—and incidental. Their daily journals contain practically none of the sort of news which enables the New York tabloids to exist. The breathless Oriental worship of sex which permeates the whole being of the average Hollywood film producer seems to them highly pathological and rather fitting if possessor to be locked in an asylum than to purvey the intellectual and emotional food of half the nation. To the Russian film producer, editor or author, the Five-Year Plan is approximately the equivalent of what sex is to his American opposite number. While I would not, as a good American, decry the importance of sex—some of my best friends have been male or female—you cannot be in Moscow very long without getting some of the Russian attitude about the relative importance of Hollywood aphrodisiacs and such a thing as pulling a mighty nation up by its bootstraps from unbelievable ignorance and poverty. To be sure the Russians may become more American as they get richer..... they may, but I doubt that they will. In the meantime, here is the first dollar toward sending the editor of Smutty Stories, Mr. Farbargle of Red Hot Films and all their brothers, to Moscow for an enforced sojourn of a month, for the good of their souls and, ultimately, our own.

PARTICIPATORS IN DARTMOOR DISTURBANCES

To Be Tried In Open Court

ABOUT £3,000 DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS

LONDON, Feb. 8.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

It was revealed that the prisoners, who took part in the disorders at Dartmoor whose offences were too serious to be dealt with as breaches of prison discipline, would be tried in the open Court, when Sir Herbert Samuel replied in the Commons to questions regarding the recent disturbances. Others, he said, would be dealt with by the board of prison visitors.

Sir H. Samuel stated that inquiry showed that prison officers, as a body behaved well, and it was a matter for satisfaction that no one was killed, and that no escapes occurred. He was conveying to the staff the expression of his appreciation of their behaviour in very trying circumstances. Their conduct was fully in accordance with high reputation of the British prison service for reliability, courage and restraint. This was not an occasion to apportion praise or blame to individuals, but the House might be assured that as regards a very small number of officers mentioned in the report as being suspected of a grave misconduct, no pains would be spared in obtaining available evidence with a view to appropriate action.

Regarding the assistance rendered by prisoners to the authorities, each case was being investigated, and it was certainly his intention to give an effect to the suggestion contained in the report that the conduct of those who behaved courageously and well, should be suitably recognised.

FUTURE OF DARTMOOR

Regarding the future of Dartmoor, the report had called attention to certain serious disadvantages of the prison including its isolated position and lack of amenities for the staff and families.

In November, a scheme was decided upon for a largely reducing number of prisoners as soon as the alternative accommodation could be arranged. This proposal was being pressed forward. Dartmoor was a very expensive establishment. The decision was connected with a large scheme of reorganisation, including a separate establishment for training young convicts; and in pursuance of this plan an admission of further cases to Dartmoor had been discontinued since Novembe 1929.

The damage to buildings was estimated at less than £3,000. There had been no act of violence since the recent original disorders, which were suppressed within two hours of their outbreak.

BEST STORY OF THE SLUMP

Marvellous Resignation To The Inevitable.

EAST LONDON (BY MAIL.)

A native in the Transkei brought a bale of wool to a trader and offered it for sale. Owing to the present state of the wool market the traders best offer was 1d. per lb. which the native would not accept. However, he accepted the traders offer to consign the wool to East London for sale at public auction.

The result of this was that rullage had swallowed up all the proceeds, and the native was informed that there was a debit balance of 1s. 6d. which amount he was asked to pay. This the native refused to do, but, after some persuasion, he promised to bring a chicken in full settlement of the debt.

Next day he arrived at the store with a chicken under each arm, and the trader, very surprised, said, "I only asked for one chicken".

The Native then replied, "that is all right, boss; I have another bale of wool outside."

NO CONNECTION WITH LOTHIAN SPECIAL

More About The Bomb

A DELHI CANARD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Further enquiries show that officials do not attach any particular importance to the minor bomb explosion. They say that there is nothing to suggest that it has any connection with the departure of the Lothian Special Train. Moreover, the train ran punctually and a phone message from Agra stated that it had a pleasant journey. The Special Train had no marks showing that an explosion occurred, while it passed the spot where the bomb was found. Railway officials and that neither the railway line nor the fishplates or sleepers were even slightly damaged and that only a few pieces of stones on the railway line were disturbed.—A. P.

8 PERSONS INJURED

Bomb Outrage At Azamgarh

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

A report has been received here that a bomb was thrown last evening at Azamgarh City resulting in three policemen and about five members of the public being injured.

The bomb is believed to be of the Kutcha type loaded with buckshot. No arrests have yet been made.—A. P.

Some Latest "Howlers"

One suspects that, as to 90 per cent. or so the "howler" is simply an outlet for the teacher's sense of humour otherwise held in restraint. But the output is continuous, and a few may be quoted from the 'University Correspondent's Prize Competition:—

Question: Of whom was it said that he never smiled again?

Answer: Of Charles I. after his execution.

Though the world revolves from West to East, it doesn't revolve from North to South; hence the reasons.

The Russians were not allowed to keep a standing army on the Black Sea.

Who was the "Merry Monarch?—Old King Cole.

An alkali is a substance obtained by boiling Arabs in a pot.

A curve is a straight line which has been bent.

Tides are a mystery known only to God. And as a mystery is above reason nobody knows what tides are.

Herrings go above the sea in shawls.

CRAZE FOR SLIMMING

Signor Mussolini has condemned the 'craze for slimming.' It is more than a craze. It is a world industry in which much capital has been invested, and if those who succeed in their endeavours find (as they maintain) a great improvement in health, the others (by far the larger number) get their moneys worth in hope. This is a crowded world, and we have to make the best of it, says the "Statesman". Most men would like more elbow room, and all in Britain would like more sun. But what does living naturally mean? Primitive man, having too much air and sun, learnt how to contrive shelters. Aristotle said, Nature was the environment of man when he had become a perfect being, and we are still a little short of that. We can only number along changing on habits a little from time to time knowing that if we refash.on our clothing to let in much sun and air the policeman at the corner has an eye that sees and a virtue that is shocked. As for Signor Mussolini's hard remarks about birth control it is enough to say that they will be little heeded in a world that seems to have not enough work for all its people. Mr. J. B. Priestley too has his view, in his verse to The Unborn.

Babes whose birth has been
controlled,
Weep not but ring your
loudest bells,
For the Present is stale,
the Past is old
And the Future belongs to
Mr. Wells—

who would, we are sure not endorse all Signor Mussolinis views about the sort of life we should live.

Rain In Bengal And Burma

POONA, Feb. 9.

A few falls of rain have occurred in Burma, Bengal, and North Madras Coast. The western disturbance which lies this morning as a depression over North Baluchistan has caused clouds in Kashmir and North Punjab.

Other amounts of rainfall are: Diamond Island half an inch and Bhamo a quarter.

Forecast: Scattered dust storms may occur in South Baluchistan and Lower Sind. A few falls of rain or snow are also likely in Kashmir.—A. P.

MR. Y. G. PANDIT'S CANDIDATURE

Prominent Hindus' Appeal

Messrs. Hurkisondas Ramjee Madhavjee, Jivatlal Purtapshi, Devji Tokersee Muljee, Laxmidas Rowji Tairree, S. L. Shah and some others have issued an appeal to the Hindu voters of "A" Ward in support of the candidature of Mr. Y. G. Pandit who has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last six years by co-option and is now seeking election from "A" Ward.

Mr. Pandit, says the appeal, has always been an independent member of the Corporation where he has had a following because of his personal influence. He has been a member of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, he has been in the Improvement Trust Committee where he has worked for sober retrenchment and Indianisation; he has been on the Standing Committee for the last five years; and he has been a member of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Board, where he was able to reduce expenditure and at the same time increase efficiency thus popularising the Institute among students.

The poorer classes profited by his presence in the Corporation in the past as may be seen by his service in the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, where he was instrumental in securing the privilege of carrying luggage free of charge in local travel; he was also instrumental in reforming the Time Table of local trains to suit popular convenience. At his instance the use of Indian dining cars for long distance passengers was introduced.

Mr. Y. G. Pandit's efforts as Chairman of the Committee were largely responsible for the humanitarian decision to stop the slaughter of milch cattle and of all cows and buffaloes over the age of six years.

The appeal concludes:—"To lose a man of the tact and personal influence of Mr. Y. G. Pandit will be not only to incur the loss of an under-represented community like the Hindus in the "A" Ward, but also to suffer the loss of a firm and active worker, trusted by all communities, in the Municipal Corporation."

Mr. Pandit's symbol is an aeroplane.

MOHANLAL DESAI FOR C. WARD

Appeals To Voters To Support Him On Record Of Past Service

In his manifesto to the voters of C Ward Mr. Mohanlal Desai, B.A., LL.B., says:—

I have tried to serve you to the best of my ability for the last 9 years from the nationalist point of view, and I leave it to you to judge me by my past work. My credentials are my past work. If you feel satisfied that I have represented your interests truly and well, I request you to support me once more.

You will also please remember that the days henceforth are critical during the next three years, the new franchise under the Reforms Act may be an accomplished fact, the heavily indebted Improvement Trust will join hands with the Bombay Municipality, the question of free and compulsory education has not yet been fully widened in spite of pious resolutions of the Corporation, and last but not the least the attempt of the Government to increase the number of the nominated seats are some of the more important problems which do require a very careful and close study at the hands of the popular members.

When there is great unemployment and depression of trade it will be my policy to see that the taxation level is kept as low as possible and cheap food, cheap milk and cheap rents are provided to the citizens. If you really believe that I am able in my humble way to help you in the solutions of these problems, I would crave your indulgence to return me successfully once more as your representative.

TOMORROW'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Voters' Manifestoes.

The voters of the City of Bombay are inundated with manifestoes by the candidates to the Municipal elections which comes off to-morrow (Thursday). Mr. V. N. Vedak, Advocate, assured them: "If I am elected, I shall spare no pains to ventilate your grievances and place them before the proper authorities with a view to getting them redressed. My first and foremost consideration shall be to safeguard the interests of the C Ward public."

Mr. Jethmal Narandas also gives similar assurance to "C" Ward voters that he would make every effort to keep the trust placed in him."

A voter referring to Miss Maniben Kara's candidature requests the voters of "D" Ward to support Miss Kara by their votes, as she would be able to render more useful service to the working classes in the Corporation.

Mr. P. G. Sanashrabudhe reminds the voters of "G" Ward that his connection of the last nine years with the Municipal Corporation is responsible for the present state of Dadar.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya wants solid support of his voters of "G" Ward and asks them to cast all their votes in his favour.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar requests the voters to elect only "painstaking and conscientious" representatives to the Corporation.

BOMBAY CORPORATION & ITS EMPLOYEES

PLEA FOR A SENSIBLE POLICY IN RETRENCHMENT

(By "A SALARIED EMPLOYEE.")

In passing the budgetary proposals the Bombay Corporation reduced, more or less, in its strength of popular, nationalist and responsible members, has approved a scheme of retrenchment and salary-cuts that brings into evidence the process of assault on the employees' salaries and general standard of living, accentuated as it is in a deliberately-created atmosphere of deficit panic and mania for retrenchment.

FINE ART OF SWEATING.

A number of employees in practically all departments have, as a result of this received notices of dismissal in addition to the imposition of salary-cut on permanent employees, while the volume of work has by no means been reduced. This means in effect, an additional and unjustifiable demand on employees in actual service without any proportionate compensation in the form of overtime allowance or exemption from the salary cut. This process of 'rationalisation' is truly remarkable and worthy only of backward conditions in the trade union spirit such as obtain amongst the different strata of Corporation and other employees and it is necessary to point out to the pseudo-economy experts of the Municipality that, while the American system of rationalisation in trade and business organisation aims at efficiency, it is not a form of sweating such as they might impose on the docile and helpless Municipal employees.

TRUTH ABOUT DEFICIT.

A good deal of criticism of this crude, so-called 'rationalisation' in the Municipal administration has been published in these columns before; and no arguable case has so far been made out for the kind of 'retrenchment' the Corporation has now sanctioned apparently without giving the slightest consideration to the consequences arising out of such harsh measures. The members of the Corporation, who voted these proposals, have not inquired whether any hardship would be caused to the Municipal employees in the process and whether it was not avoidable consistently with the prestige of a theoretically democratic body like theirs. Did they probe the inevitability of this retrenchment especially when it has clearly been pointed out that the deficit in the Municipal Budget is not analogous to that of the governmental; that the Municipal revenue has not suffered in any appreciable degree?

THE VOTER'S TASK.

The predominance of the "rentier" class in the Corporation membership accounts, in no small measure, for this lack of responsibility: and the lack of resistence, on the part of the employees themselves, which is characteristic of our whole lower middle-class is equally responsible for this state of affairs. Yet paradoxically enough, this very class of office-clerks and other employees form no small percentage in the popular vote and it is even now possible for them to make the forthcoming election an issue directly affecting their interests. In no urban conditions could this indifference to intimate and fundamental interests could be tolerated for a single moment and the lost position could yet be retrieved if the voter were to demand that only responsible councillors shall be elected. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the Corporation will see that the employees already displaced are not straightaway thrown in the streets reinforcing the sorry ranks of the city's unemployed and that, since the Corporation has not been reduced to total bankruptcy, arrangements may be made to have these innocent victims, some of whom are incumbents of permanent posts, absorbed in employment.

NEW ST. JOSEPH HIGH SCHOOL & CHURCH

Opened At Umerkhadi

A Bombay correspondent writes: "The 24th of January, 1932 marks an important event in the history of Umerkhadi which being the opening of the New School Building and the New Church of St. Joseph at Umerkhadi, Bombay. The completions of the above institutions are due to the untiring efforts and sacrifice of time on the part of Rev. J. A. Pereira, the parish priest, Mr. Peter Anthony Baptista, J.P., and Mr. Frank Cabrall.

The cost of the School Building is about Rs. 125,000 of which His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has contributed Rs. 90,000. The Church cost Rs. 85,000 which sum was contributed by the Cathedral Board of Bhulshwar.

The School has about 500 boys, boasting of, besides Catholics, Jews, Mahomedans and Hindus as well, and has opened by Sir Raffudin Ahmed, Minister of Education and assisted by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, before a large gathering.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay opened the New Church with a solemn ceremony.

The Church can accommodate 500 Catholics, and is beautifully furnished with 3 rich marble altars, a lace marble screen Communion rail. The body of the Church is paved with marble, and the walls are covered with artistic marble dado, with exclusive designs of window grills by Mr. F. D'Souza. Mr. John B. Menzies, Engineer and Contractor deserves congratulation on his excellent designs and the construction of the marble altars, etc. The architects of the School and Church building are Messrs. Bhedwar and Bhedwar. The contractors for the School are Messrs. Chioff, Mistry and Co., and Messrs. Mowson Vernon and Co. for the Church building."

EAST OF BORNEO

At The Capitol

At a special review given by the Capitol Theatre the press had an opportunity to see in advance perhaps one of the most novel motion pictures to be shown hitherto in Bombay. This remarkable photoplay is "East of Borneo" produced by the Universal and filmed partly in the picturesque jungles of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, among ancient ruins which form the setting for the action of the drama. It will be shown on Saturday. This picture is in no sense a travalogue, but a dramatic story which is filled with suspense and exciting action in which tigers, leoparos, hyenas, apes, panthers, crocodiles, pythons and practically everything that creeps and crawls play a prominent part. The film tells the story of an American doctor who has literally buried himself in this wild region where he, the only white man in the entire countryside, is the personal physician of an Eastern King who rules his people from a ruined castle. Into this desolate spot comes the divorced wife of the doctor, her re-kindled love causing her to follow him half way round the world. It is when her late husband spurns her and the King casts covetous eyes on the beautiful white woman that the drama reaches its climax, while the thunderous eruption of a nearby volcano adds terror to the scene. The cast of "East of Borneo" is headed by Rose Hobart and Charles Bickford, and also includes George Renavent, Lupita Tovar, Noble Johnson and many hundreds of native Malays. Among the many thrills is a blood-curdling hand-to-claw battle to death between a ferocious leopard and a frenzied native and a pulse pounding race for life between a condemned man and hundreds of ravenous crocodiles with the crocodiles winning and fighting over their prey! The management have opened the plans well in advance to give sufficient time for Bombay's theatre goers to book their seats.

MRS. VIDYARTHI ORPEATED UPON

(From a Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Feb. 9.

Mrs. Chandraprakash Vidyarthi, wife of the late Pandit Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi has been ill for the last several years. She recently got worse and had to be operated upon for cancer on Sunday by Doctor Umrao Singh Gupta of the Prince of Wales Hospitals and Doctor Murarilal and a lady Doctor Mrs. M. Anthony.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC BUT A THORN IN SIDE OF YANKEE IMPERIALISM

Japanese "Invasion" Of Hawaii

The writer of this article in the "Daily Herald," London is a distinguished American journalist whose knowledge of the burning problems presented by Honolulu is based on an intimate personal connection with the island during the past fifteen years. Here is a view undoubtedly representative of American imperialism.

For upwards of three decades the thorn in the side of United States has been the sociological problem which jeopardizes its sovereignty over the many-peopled territory of Hawaii.

The predominant Asiatic population of this Paradise of the Pacific threatens America with a Yellow Peril unparalleled anywhere in the world. For Hawaii is, in reality, the outpost of Asia under the Stars and Stripes.

America has enacted laws without number during recent years to circumvent Oriental invasion, yet its mandates do not, cannot, apply to this important far-flung frontier.

Irrespective of parentage, a child born on United States territory is an American citizen with the right to enter any State in the Union.

ORIENTAL CITIZENS.

An Oriental Hawaii is breeding Oriental American citizens at an alarming rate—citizens who expect and demand what no self-respecting Caucasian will grant: complete equality with the right to intermarry.

Failing this, they resort to assault and rapine, as evidenced by events during the past few years, culminating in the tragic situation now disturbing peace and order.

It is this which has precipitated a crisis in the Hawiian Islands with far-reaching implications.

THE SANDWICHES.

The Hawaiian Islands form a Territory of the United States and are located 2,090 miles south-west of San Francisco. They comprise a chain of 20 islands, of which nine are inhabited, stretching north-west and south-east for 390 miles.

Honolulu is the capital with a population in 1930 of 137,982, and is located on Oahu, the third largest island of the group. All the islands are covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation. There is abundant rainfall, and the climate, cooled by gentle north-east trades, is devoid of the eneravating heat so characteristic of tre tropics.

These islands were discovered in 1778 by Captain James Cook, the British explorer, who named them the Sandwich Islands in honour of the Earl of Sandwich. He was killed by the islanders a year later.

ALMOST EXTINCT.

The aboriginal Hawaiians numbered about 200,000 and were Malayo-Polynesian. They were—and are—good-tempered, light-hearted, copper-skinned, with regular features, straight black or brown hair, and magnificent physiques, which cannot, unfortunately, withstand the devitalizing effects of civilisation.

To-day there are only about 20,000 left. Inbreeding, aided and abetted by "moral and material progress"—thanks to the missionaries—exemplified by improved food, clothing, dwellings, and other "advantages of civilisation," have brought them to the point of extinction.

While America annexed the Islands in 1898, the mid-Pacific archipelago long before had been aught the rudiments of Anglo-Saxon civilisation, with its inevitable consequences. And like other Polynesian races, the native Hawaiians had withered away after contact with white civilisation.

This extinction of the race began in 1820, with the advent of the missionaries, who since have exploited the Islands consistently. Consider the tremendous fortunes of the Castles, of the Bishops, of the—but their names are legion. "The Sons of Missionaries" founded a "gospel republic" which was, in reality, a business enterprise.

The influx of alien races into Hawaii began in the Fifties. They came from the ends of the earth —Chinese, Portuguese, Spaniards, Japanese, Koreans—and their sole passport was working ability. And of these, the worst, the most insidious, were the Japanese.

They started as field labourers on the newly developed sugar and pine-apple plantations, Hawaii's principal industries. Soon they ousted the Hawaiian fishermen, usurped the foreign tradesmen's position, and possessed the most fertile areas in the Islands.

INSULT TO INJURY.

Ruthless to an extreme, they gained virtual control of Hawaii. As an illustration: Of 5,284 planters in 1920, 3,698 were Japanese 560 Chinese, 670 Hawaiian, and 692 white. Year after year they grew in strength, numerically, commercially and agriculturally, until to-day the foreign, and particularly the American, population has been outweighed.

For years America has been impotent to stem the rising tide of colour which threatens to inundate the Hawaiian Islands. It isn't particularly the native Hawaiian, or the Chinese, or any pure blood race who are at fault. It is the Japanese, aided and abetted by the half-caste or, if you please to employ a more euphonious words, the Eurasian. They have contaminated all with whom they come in contact.

And, in respect of this group, it isn't the old generation. It is their Americanised sons, educated in the grammer schools, high schools, and unexcelled universities.

The new generation: Flaming Oriental youth coming of age under the American aegis. Demanding not only equality but superiority. Resenting the Caucasian barrier of colour. Insisting upon transgressing the forbidden boundaries—if not by legal wedlock, then by rapine.

For years there has been agitation against the "American invader." And yet the United States was begged by the Hawaiians to take them in under the Stars and Stripes.

But this agitation has not been by the Hawaiians or the Chinese or the Portuguese or the Spaniards, or of any nation under the sun except those disciples of the "Son of Heaven" who seek to dominate the Islands; who, although they have never set foot on Nippon, live only for the day when they can run up the flag of the Rising Sun. When the American flag first was unfurled over the islands their ignorant coolie fathers were working in the fields under the gentle Hawaiian sun.

TWO MASTERS

Now they are enlightened—thanks to the United States.

From childhood the Japanese attend native language schools as well as white and are indoctrinated with the principles of Shintoism, which demands complete subservience to the will of the Japanese Emperor. In fact, every now and again, the Emperor refers to his loyal subjects in Hawaii.

And there is little doubt in anyone's mind that, in the event of a war, the United States would be unable to hold the Islands for more than 24 hours.

The Japanese are a peculiarly clannish race. Where other bloods have been fused with the Hawaiian, the Portuguese and whatnot, the Japanese have kept their blood pure and intermarried or imported "picture brides" from Japan.

But now they are becoming imbued with the spirit of the newer internationalism, which transcends colour. They are insisting upon equality not only in the matter of citizenship, but in their right to mingle with Occidentals.

Denied this right, they apparently have decided to achieve it by might. And in this respect, it must be confessed, they have corrupted not only the easy-going indifferent Chinese, but the fun-loving, carefree Hawaiian.

As evidence of this are the offences without number which have been committed against white women in the Hawaiian Islands recently.

THE TIME HAS COME

Even since the assault on Mrs. T. H. Massie by five men last September, which has resulted in the alleged murder of Joseph Kahahawai by Mrs. Massie's naval officer husband, her mother, and another, five other offences have been recorded.

Two of Mrs. Massie's assailants were Japanese, one a Chinese, and two Hawaiians. One of the latter is dead.

What the outcome in Hawaii will be is problematical. It may safely be assumed that the patience of the United States Government is being strained to the breaking point and that not only the police system and courts (in which the alleged assailants of Mrs. Massie could not be convicted) will be reorganised, but that threatened race riots will ensure.

Hawaii has been due for a warning of this sort for years. It is destined to get it in precisely the place where it will do the most good.

The civilian population of the Islands has been impotent to combat the atrocities committed against its women. But now that womenfolk of the 15,000 representatives of Army, Navy and Marine Corps have been subjected to mistreatment the service-men have taken the law in their own hands.

GANDHIJI IN SWITZERLAND

"THIS MODERN SOCRATES WHOM ALL THE WORLD IS TALKING ABOUT"

Mr. Sydney Strong writes in "Unity":—

Gandhi spent a few days in Switzerland "en route" for India. I attended three meetings in Lausanne, forty miles up the lake from Geneva. These were held under the auspices of the Christian Socialists; one in the Peoples Hall—well equipped with radio, photographic machinery, etc. —the second to the "press" when he replied to questions, bombarded at him, as he sat on the floor eating dates—the third in a "House of God" as he called it. At each meeting there was a throng, with many outside eager to come in. He spoke slowly, in English (translated into French by Romain Rolland's Secretary) and distinctly, with no attempt at oratory. The three meetings occupied about three hours. He keeps a close guard on his watch, being exact in beginning and closing. His method is largely Socratic—being as much interested in discovering what is in the listener's mind as in his own ideas.

The Chairman made four requests of the audience: not to applaud, not to crowd, not to try to shake hands and not to ask for autographs—for "he has been up since 5 o'clock and is a little worn." However, at the church meeting all joined hands and sang a song of fellowship. In all his answers, there seemed to be no attempt to parry or to evade—showing thus that he was himself a fine exponent of his major doctrine that to follow truth is to find life.

NON-VIOLENCE.

Here are some of his answers to queries: "No, no one should ever resort to violence. In so doing, he debases himself and gives a lie to his principle."

"To go into the army with the intention of, on occasion, 'shooting in the air' is not only fabrication, but cowardice. The conscientious objector to war should be like Caesar's wife, 'above suspicion.'"

"It is difficult to deal with men who are afraid of each other, since they have become so emasculated."

"Yes, non-co-operation and non-violence would work in case of a European war, even if one had to stand alone on the principle."

"I do not seek to suppress mechanism—only its supremacy. It is easy to become slaves to mechanism."

"There is no conflict between love of God and love of Man. Where it is found, it lies in the man himself. If love of God supplants love of Man, there is generally a base motive."

"My answer to lies and slanders is not to notice them."

"Our movement in India has never been outside the inspiration of God. Without that inspiration I should consider myself unfit and would expect failure."

"International jealousy will be conquered by international friendship."

RELIGION OF TRUTH.

"When I say, 'God is Truth', I mean that I have found God to be Truth. From childhood I have learned thousands of names applied to God. But 'Truth' fits my experience best. I even go a step further and say, 'Truth is God'. This came after a profound search for truth. The nearest approach is 'love'—but I find this word meaning many things. I find too that 'love' as non-violence has few votaries. But, even atheists like Charles Bradlaugh stand for truth, and therefore for God. I call him a God-fearing man. Truth leads one to obey the commands of conscience."

"Conscience must be disciplined. I have found some of the best ways for doing this are by practicing non-violence, poverty, non-lust—and with it all, humility."

"What do I think of Christianism? Christianity is very good. Many Christians are very bad."

"If people loved poverty, there would be no crises. There is poverty, because some people have more than they are entitled to."

"One great idea that I would recommend to young people is to 'cast the beam out of your own eye first'."

"What is my message to the women of Europe? Courage. Remember your power. Imitate the women of India who rose *en masse*. Women do not know their power. As Tolstoy said, 'women are under the hypnotism of men'."

TOLSTOY AND GANDHI.

"My indebtedness to Tolstoy? He was one of my great teachers. He strengthened my faith in what I knew only darkly. By my own experience in South Africa and in India, I found a difference between non-resistance and non-violence. I worked on foundations laid by Tolstoy. As a good pupil I added to the legacy left me. What I learned as a pupil has under God been fortified a hundred fold. I found that non-resistance developed by experience into non-violence became a greater force than the force of arms. And, this is not a weapon of the weak. As an expression of the truth it is a weapon of the strongest. But, it is also a weapon that can be wielded by the weak—even by children, who, in India, have shown power for suffering. And, women have shown the greatest capacity for suffering."

"The men of the West seem to have gone hopelessly wrong in the matter of war and disarmament. This field reveals a great opportunity for the women to assert their rights to be free from war and its debauchery."

"As to my vegetarian diet, it is of great value for me, but it does not seem to be for beef-eating Europe. Goldsmith well said that he had learned by the power that pitied him to pity 'the flocks that range the valleys free'. Men should cease to kill their fellow creatures."

"DEVIL'S INVENTION."

"As for liquor, it is an invention of the devil. It is said that when Satan began to tempt man and woman, he dangled before their eyes the red liquor. What makes vile the heart and paralyzes the brain of man should never be permitted to enter these bodies of ours that are 'temples for God'."

"And, I have thought to-day as I have come along the shores of your beautiful lake, from Villeneuve to Lausanne, through the clean villages, what a Paradise God has made fit for a people of God."

In this appreciation, Gandhi struck a new note for him—as an observer of Nature.

These were three highly profitable hours spent with this modern Socrates, whom all the world is talking about. In a few days this amazing man of destiny will sail from Brindisi, carrying with him more power for the fate of mankind than the Roman Emperor carried who once sailed from the same port. His personality and messages find in me deep responses, and my prayer as a man of the West is that with all the power of invention and efficiency with which we have been endowed, we may possess wisdom for its use—and act friendly and justly toward the East before it is too late to avoid disaster.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Secretary's Certificate Examination Results

The following are the results of the Rural and Urban Secretary's Certificate Examinations held by the Provincial Co-operative Institute (Central Education Board) in October last:

(Rural Secretaries' certificate examination.)

FIRST CLASS.

Kulkarni, D V; Dandharphale, V D.

SECOND CLASS.

Patil, Mallappa Basawanappa; Kulkarni, R A; Malaji, Ramagouda Nandappa; Belligatti, Hanmant Madhurao; Shah, Ochhavlal Ashalal; Patel, Naranbhai D; Vaichal, Shankar ——; Patel, R K; Vastard, Sidramayya Murayya; Desai, Balubhai N; Gujar, G T.

PASS CLASS.

Desai, Malhar Rudragouda; Desai, Manibhai Gulabhai; Gite, Yeshwant Jinnappa; Jagdalechi, Narendralal; Kamikop, Andanappa Basappa; Kulkarni, Govind Venkaji; Kurundwad, Govind Gurunath; Ling Reddy, Mallappa Lingappa; More, Balasaheb Ramrao; Patel, Ambalal Falabhai; Patil, Shivangouda Basappade; Patil, Shripad Rangouda; Rangappa, Jagannath Narayanachar; Hargalmath Basawanappaya Rachayya; Upasani, R D.

URBAN SECRETARIES.

The following are the results of the Urban Secretaries' Certificate Examination:—

SECOND CLASS.

Patel, Naranbhai D; Dhandarphale, V D; Kulkarni, R A; Shah, Ochhavlal Ashalal; Belligatti, Hanmant Madhurao; Jagatseth, Narendralal V; Malaji, Ramagouda Nandappa.

PASS CLASS.

Bapat, D B; Dalal, Madhavdas Gamanlal; Gujar, G T; Patel, Ambalal Fulabhai; Patel, R K; Shah, Patilal Samjibhai.

RURAL JUNIOR SECRETARIES.

The following are the results of the Rural Secretaries' (Junior) Certificate Examination held in October 1931.—

Chachadi, Basappa Honnappa; Chougule, Jinappa Bhau; Gadyale, Tukaram Balaji, Galgali, Krishna Murty Narsimhachar, Joshi, Ganesh Anant; Kongi, Basappa Karbasappa; Kulkarni, S B; Magdum, Babu Anna; Nadgouda, Hanmant Gopal; Nesargi, Gurusiddappa Rachappa; Otari, A N; Patil, Dhond Rau; Patil, Nivritti Keru; Pawar, Govind Laxman; Petkar, Mankar Mukunda; Potdar, Mahadev Vithal; Rokade, Nivritti Govind; Shah, Patilal Shamjibhai; Ukirde, Gangaram Savlaram; Vidwansrup, Krishnaji Lingashastri; Wadikar, J S; Yadikikar, P V.

URBAN (JR.) SECRETARIES.

The following are results of the Urban Secretaries' (Junior) Certificate Examination:—

Agarkar, H T; Banatwala, Jayanti P; Chachadi, Basappa Hannappa; Desai, Balubhai N; Desai, Malhar Rudragouda; Galgali, Krishna Murty Narsimhachar; Kamikop, Andanappa Basappa; Kongi, Basappa Karbasappa; Kurundwad, Govind Gurunath; Ling Reddy, Mallappa Lingappa; Patel, Narsibhai Chanabhai; Patil, Mallappa Basavanappa; Tuppalmath Basawanappaya Rachayya; Vastrad Sidramayya Murayya; Vidwarup, Krishnaji Lingashastri; Wadikar, J S.

CLEARANCE SALE
5 WATCHES
FOR
5 RUPEES
Including Postage.
One railway regulator watch.
Two dummy pocket watches.
Two dummy wrist watches.
To clear our large stock of watches we have decided to sell them in lots of 5 watches for Rs. 5/- only." As durability our watches are a class by themselves. The clearance sale will continue only for a limited period and there after the watches will be sold at their usual prices. Order for less than a lot of five watches will not be entertained.
GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
ORDER TO-DAY.
The Manager.
The GERMAN WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 68, Lahore.

FREE GIFT!
DIARY 1932
400 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps.
Rajvaidya Ramgopal Kashyap,
171, Harrison Road,
Calcutta.

FOR YOUTHS OF INDIA.
Are you a SCOUT GIRL GUIDE
OR
AMBULANCE VOLUNTEER?
IF SO, TRY OUR
Khaki Drills
TWILLS AND PUGREE CLOTH
Bearing the mark
Bawasons Textile
Brand
Fast Shades
Durable and Cheap.
Try once,
Use always.
BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS,
Chandra Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.
Also
Katra Ahluwalian, AMRITSAR.
Laxmi Cloth Market, LAHORE. &
174, Harrison Rd. CALCUTTA.
Nayakatra, Chandni Chowk, DELHI.
NewCloth Market, DELHI.
McMahon Market, QUETTA.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED
TO
BOMBAY'S MOST POPULAR EVENING PAPER
THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL
If Not—Do It To-day.
And Join the growing number of its enlightened Readers for whose interest it is diligently catering every day with:
—The Latest News
—Candid Views
—Finest Get-up
—Topical Pictures
THE PAPER THAT SET THE STANDARD IN ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

INDEPENDENT OCCUPATIONS.
Investment of Rs. 25/- to 100/- only. With a small investment and use of an hour or two of your spare time you can start some independent business of your own and supplment your income appreciably. For details write to:—
CORDON LABORATORIES"
DADAR.

A Post-Card
Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return
'Kam Shastra'
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS—POST FREE.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

ALEMBIC

3 SPECIALITIES 3

GRIPE CURE

NERVE TONIC

Available Everywhere

Lists Free

MADE IN INDIA

THE

WESTERN INDIA MATCH Co TD

P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

MERCKOZONE

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 12 VOLS. MERCK.

THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH, STABILITY AND PURITY.

Hydrogen Peroxide is one of the most useful products known to modern science. In the treatment of wounds, sores etc. Its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties render it invaluable. As a mouth-wash, it prevents throat and lung diseases. It keeps the teeth white and clean. A soaked compress will assist in removing black-heads and pimples, in manicure it whitens the nails, removes stains and brightens dull parts. It has a hundred other uses in the home, but it is worse than useless unless pure, of full strength and stable.

Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and realiability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 oz.10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES

STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS

For 1932:— Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Prepared according to my special system based on Solar Birth Signs this Reading will foretell with remarkable accuracy Monthly and Weekly influences about your Travel, Marriage, Domestic affairs, Profession, Finance, Accidents, Health, with fortunate and unfortunate dates of every Month for the whole year. Very useful to all.

SEND DATE OF BIRTH WHEN ORDERING.

"WHAT TO EXPECT IN 1932" Interesting Booklet sent free on request.

PROFESSOR SEKHAR,
B.A. (Wash) M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.)
The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE.
(Madras Presidency)

ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA

An American Journalist's Analysis

Mr. Bruce Bliven writes in the "New Republic":—

The anti-religious campaign in Russia goes forward steadily, though its character has been much changed of late. As with the work of bringing the peasants into the collective farms the government found that it had been going too fast and that the zeal of Communists in the villages had led them into undesirable excesses. The new principle is that no church is to be destroyed or put to other uses, unless a majority of the communicants desire it, whether this means leaving it open one year or ten. How far this policy is now being carried into practice it is impossible for me to say from my own knowledge.

When a church is closed, the question is considered whether it is an important historical monument; if so, it is left standing and perhaps turned into a museum. If it does not obtain this rating, it will be converted to secular uses or destroyed. It is difficult to put Russian churches to any other employment, since they are very badly lighted and the floor space is broken up into numerous small alcoves whose partition walls could not be cut away without endangering the whole structure. In at least one case, a former cathedral which was one of the most beautiful and costly in all Russia has been converted into an anti-religious museum, and parties of Russians, children or adults, are conducted through it all day long by earnest guides who point out the significance of the various exhibits, only rarely raising their eyes to the incredibly beautiful decorations overhead.

In its early stages the anti-religious campaign went in for denunciations of the priests, couched in the language of passionate abuse; but all this has now been changed. The exhibits in the special museums are devoted to proving, statistically and through exhaustive charts and diagrams, that the Russian church was a tool of capitalism and of the Tsar. There are graphs showing the huge and increasing proportion of the national income which went into the pockets of the heirarchy; specimens of the pictures which were circulated among the illiterate and superstitious peasantry, pictures which subtly suggested that the Tsar was, like the Mikado of Japan, of superhuman origin; statements of the staggering private incomes enjoyed by the princes of the church, and the like.

MIRACULOUS MUMMIES.

The Russian church used to lay great stress on the "miraculous" mummification which supposedly took place when certain local, saintlike priests had died; after a long interval their bodies would be dug up and placed on display in the church, though usually so wrapped in vestments that only half a square inch of mummified cheek would be left for the inspection of the devout. How important these relics were in the religious scheme of things no American who thinks in terms of American conditions can possibly realize. The Communists have sought to offset them in two ways. First of all, they put on display some secular mummies of their own, exactly as well preserved as those of the church, with elaborate explanations that it is chalky soil which accomplishes this permutation, and that the devoutness of the deceased has nothing to do with it. (They occasionally show side by side, for instance, a mummified rat, an executed murderer, and a saint, all in the same condition.) Second, they have in the presence of many witnesses unwrapped the vestments from certain of the holy mummies and have revealed that, as might have been expected, since natural production was too slow and sparse for a country teeming with churches, many of these sacred objects consisted of an odd-lot of sheeps' bones assembled under a sheet in such a way as to resemble roughly the skeleton of a man. Just how much effect these museums, and the accompanying propaganda in print, in the movies and on the radio, are having it would be impossible to say; not even the Russians really know. It is probably the case, as it is the world over, that the museums are patronized chiefly by those who already agree with their argument, and that the devout do not go.

It is the fashion for optimistic social philosophers to say that persecution of any cause devoutly held merely makes the flames burn the brighter, but this is not always or necessarily true. Sometimes a cause which is driven underground simply dies and rots there. It is extremely unfashionable to go to church in Russia now: priests are subjected to every sort of difficulty, being placed in the last category as regards distribution of food, etc., and deprived of civil rights. Church-controlled schools are of course absolutely forbidden, and any child who receives religious instruction must get it in the home and in a semi-surreptitious manner. His religious faith, if he has any, must withstand the shock of emphatic atheistic teaching in school, producing at least in the younger children a state of bewilderment well expressed by the little girl who said, "Well, it's this way: there is a God, but I don't believe in Him." I should be amazed to learn that more than one-tenth of one per cent of the Russian children come out of school any less wholeheartedly devoted to atheism than they are to Communism. This is at least one reason why the congregations in the churches are steadily dwindling. They have to-day hardly any communicants who are less than thirty years of age; even if the government should now pursue a laissez-faire policy toward them, it would be only a question of a few decades before they were starved out and disappeared.

CAN THEY LIVE WITHOUT IT?

The two stereotyped observations which people outside Russia make on this matter are, "No nation can live without a religion of 'some' kind," and then, brightly, "But of course, Communism is a religion to them, isn't it?" The first of these is, I believe, historically inaccurate; and whether it has any validity to-day we shall presently see. The fight in Russia, of course, has thus far been mainly not against religion, but against an organized church which certainly was an old man of the sea on the peasants' backs. While any sort of mysticism would be regarded as out of order for a good Communist, there is thus far no particular objection to other Russians going in for transcendentalism of any variety they like, provided they don't try to organize it. At the same time, I think no one will deny that, generally speaking, a high degree of education is the foe of orthodoxy, and to a lesser extent, of mysticism in general; the Russian scheme of things envisages a far greater degree of education, for absolutely everybody, than has ever been contemplated anywhere else.

As for the notion that "Communism is a religion in Russia," as it is commonly interpreted this is plain nonsense. Communism is an obsession, if you like a monomania, but it is not in any sense mystical. Religion lives on faith, but Communism lives on works and in the long run, if it does not provide these works it will have to go. Lenin is sometimes quoted as though he were the world's one great fount of wisdom; but nothing is clearer to-day than that general policies are changed, not in accordance with what he wrote, but in accordance with the facts, as they are gathered by individual Communists out on the firing line everywhere, reported back to the factory and village Soviets and passed up and up to where Stalin and his advisers sit in the Kremlin. After a new policy has been decided upon in the light of the facts, it is usually not hard to find somewhere in Lenin's writings a passage which either justifies the alteration or can be made to do so.

IT CAN BE CHANGED.

If anyone observes that "you can't change human nture," the only intelligent answer is in capital letters, "YES, YOU CAN SO." Human nature is one of the most malleable things in the world. The history of morals, of marriage of religion, shows us how easy it is to make mankind conform to practically any pattern, provided only that you catch it young enough—beginning, say, at the age of two minutes. Those who observe that "Russia can't live without religion" usually mean that middle-aged Americans or Englishmen, brought up in a religious atmosphere, wouldn't like to be forced to change over. But this truth has nothing to do with the question of young Russians suckled in atheism from the cradle. As for their future, the scientists would comment that the data yet available are not sufficient to make a judgment one way or the other. In thirty years, we shall perhaps know. For the present it can only be said that those who are growing up in Russia give no evidence of missing the ionmal, mystical religion which is denied them. In richness of personality, enthusiasm, ambition energy, such Russian boys and girls of eighteen or twenty as I have had the opportunity to observe compared so favourably with the average college student of either sex at home that, as a good American, my impulse was to weep for my countrymen.

(To be Continued.)

A SUBMERGED CITY

What Excavations At Paestum Reveal

The excavations which are being made in the region of ancient Paestum are being watched with interest. Recently the town walls were discovered, bringing the number of the towers now known up to 20. Other finds included several taverns and a road which runs from the temple of Poseidon to the Gymnasium. Thus, little by little, the famous temples of this grand city, founded between the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. by Greek colonists, appear in their original surroundings.

VICISSITUDES OF PAESTUM.

The vicissitudes of Paestum in ancient times and in the Middle Ages, when it suffered by the raids of the Saracens, are known. But the ancient city was a greater victim of the floods from the rivers Sale and Capodifiume than of the ravages of wars. These floods must have slowly submerged the town beneath unhealthy marshes. This, at any rate, was the theory so far held to explain the disappearance of ancient Paestum. Recently, however, Senator Giuseppe De Lorenzo, in a report made to the Academy of the Linsei put forward a new theory. He does not believe that the city disappeared beneath the deposits left by the river floods. The eminent geologist considers that the ruins of Paestum must have been the result of a slow geological movement and afterwards as slowly restored to sight by a reverse movement. Senator De Lorenzo has noted that the towers recently excavated, were buried not in earth and in tufa, but three or four metres farther down. At present the layer of travertine in which the buildings of Paestum have their foundations lies 18 metres above sea-level: but Senator De Lorenzo calculates that in the sixth century B.C. it must have been about 25 metres above sea level. Almost simultaneously with the foundation of the city a subsidence must have begun, having the effect of a raising of the sea-level, which at the time of Augustus had already rendered the district unhealthy. In the Middle Ages this subsidence reached its maximum point bringing the level of the sea just slightly below the layer of travertine.

FORGOTTEN TOWN.

Meanwhile the streams of water flowing from the Apennines, being deprived of the necessary sloping ground, invaded the surrounding countryside, covering it with stagnant waters and deposits. Thus, in the course of centuries. Paestum was slowly covered by a deep layer of marshy and malarial deposits, while a dense vegetation grew which covered and completely hid the ruins. By the sixteenth century the town had been forgotten. But in the following century, the subsidence movement of the ground changed into an upward movement, and to-day the travertine layers lies only three metres below where it was at the time of Augustus. Consequently, the stagnant waters sought new channels and outlets across the sandy dunes, the countryside became dry and brought to light once again in the eighteenth century the fine Doric temples which rival those of Girgenti. Senator De Lorenzo affirms that the upward movement has finished and that the whole of the Tyrrhenian littoral has begun to subside again. What would happen if to-day man had no means of remedying this? Perhaps, says Professor A. Consiglio, in an erudite study. Poseidon god of the sea, would once again enfold in his arms the temples that were sacred to his cult.—"Liberty."

Support Pioneer Swadeshi Industry

We quote very moderate rates for FIRE BRICKS and BLOCKS C. I. F. Bombay. Quality equal to the best. Please write to:—

THE STANDARD TILE AND CLAY WORKS, LTD.,
Alwaye (Near Cochin).
SOUTH INDIA.
R 6624

The Great Indian Astrologer

Send birth particulars or letter-writing time and age, your character, riches, etc. 25 Marvellous predictions, Rs. 2|0. Annual Life Reading, Re. 1|0. Answers to 6 questions, Re. 1|0. Our 1st Reader on Astrology in English 1|0 v. P.P.

Prof. A. VENKATA SASTRI,
Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta
East GODAVARI Distt.

GLORIOUS HEALTH

Tired? Depressed? Lack energy? Sleepless? Start to-day the Nestle's Malted Milk way to glorious health and vitality! Rich in vitamins A. B. D & E, doctors recommend Nestle's Malted Milk as the perfect tonic-food for growing children, invalids and sick. Made in America Nestle's Malted Milk is obtainable everywhere at Rs. 2/- Large bottle.

DRINK NESTLE'S MALTED MILK

BY APPOINTMENT PAINTMAKERS TO H.M. THE KING-EMPEROR

SHALIMAR

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS
DRY COLOURS, ETC.
ARE
NATIONAL PRODUCTS
FIRST MANUFACTURED
IN INDIA
1902
STILL
THE BEST

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL RELIABLE DEALERS

SHADE CARDS, SAMPLES, ETC ON REQUEST FROM

AGENTS:

Carrying Stocks

SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR & VARNISH CO., LTD.,
Post Box 194,
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.
Tele: COLOUR, BOMBAY.

The Open Air Life!

When you play out-door games you cannot avoid facing attacks on your skin by perspiration, dust, cold weather or sun burn, or other skin blemishes, such as freckles or prickly heat.

You can however protect yourself against these by applying AFGHAN SNOW which acting through the pores of the skin soothes and cools the membrane.

Use AFGHAN SNOW regularly before and after your games.

E. S. PATANWALA, BOMBAY 3.
Largest manfacturers in Perfumery in India.

FAMOUS LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIFICS

OF DR. JAMMI VENKATARAMAYYA

LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST (of Visianagram)

Now at No. 8 Salai Street, Mylapore Madras are certified to be first and best of all for

CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS AND CONFIRMED BY EMINENT DOCTORS.

Telegrams: "Livercure." Telephone: No. 3139

PATIENTS SHOULD AVOID EXCITEMENT

Have All Wounds Thoroughly Opened Up Immediately

HINTS ON ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT

A Pamphlet on Rabies has been published by the Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay. We give below some extracts from it:—

Rabies is a disease to which all warm blooded animals appear to be liable. There are convincing proofs that the cause is a minute living germ. The present nature of this minute germ is not known; hence it is referred to as the virus (or poison) of rabies. The virus is present in the saliva of a rabid animal, for if the rabid animal bites a healthy animal or if the saliva falls on a fresh scratch, the virus may be implanted in the tissues. It then spreads along the nerves from the site of the bite to the brain, where, after a variable period during which no signs of the disease can be detected, the virus suddenly produces characteristic nervous disturbances which are invariably followed by death. The animals chiefly affected by rabies are the dog, the jackal and he wolf—all animals which bite readily. As far as man is concerned, the main sources of infection are rabid dogs and rabid jackals. Among dogs in India rabies is a relatively common disease. Is prevalence should never be lost sight of by those who keep dogs. A dog, however valuable, that has been bitten by a rabid animal should be securely muzzled for six months or should be destroyed.

THE FIRST STEP.

When a person is bitten, the first step should be to have all wounds thoroughly opened up as early as possible after receipt of the injury. The wounds should be well washed with some mild disinfectant, dried and then cauterised; pure formalin, carbolic acid, acid solution of mercuric nitrate or nitric acid may be used. After cauterisation an antiseptic dressing should be applied to prevent septic infection of the cauterised tissues. Wounds, even those on the face, should not be stitched for the first three days. If the dog is furious and cannot be secured, it must be destroyed; but in all other cases the dogs should securely chained up and kept under observation. Where treatment is decided on, it should be begun without delay at the nearest centre for anti-rabic vaccination.

The vaccine is issued in treatments of 14 doses; it is despatched in an ice box and should be kept in an ice chest till used. Indents for vaccine should always mention the number of treatments required. The vaccine is supplied by the Haffkine Institute only to centres authorised to give anti-rabic treatment.

Anti-rabic treatment is available at the Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay, and at the Civil Hospitals at Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Karwar, Nasik, Jalgaon, Surat, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad (Sind) and Rajkot. The treatment provided is similar to that given at the Pasteur Institutes at Kassauli, Coonoor, Rangoon and Shillong. The course of treatment is 14 days.

CONCESSIONS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

A Government servant, whether temporary or permanent, paid from Provincial funds will receive treatment free at any authorised centre. The term Government servant does not include a Government servant on foreign service or in Municipal or Local Fund Service. Any Government servant who has been bitten or licked by a rabid or a suspected rabid animal and who is too poor to proceed to a centre for treatment at his own expense may, provided that he is drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, be granted travelling expenses to the nearest centre for treatment and back. Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 25 per mensem are entitled to maintenance allowance during treatment as well as during the journey to and from the centre for treatment at the rate of daily allowance admissible under the Bombay Civil Services Rules.

Any indigent person not in the public service, who has been bitten or licked by a rabid or a suspected rabid animal and who in the opinion of any officer authorised to grant this concession is unable to proceed to a centre for treatment at his own expense may be granted his actual travelling expenses to the centre and maintenance allowance: European and Eurasians, one rupee during the journey and Rs. 2|8|- per diem during treatment; Indians, six annas during the journey and six annas per diem during treatment.

CHARGES OF TREATMENT.

Indigent patients coming from local board areas and from those municipal areas to which the Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, applies, their treatment charges at Rs. 10 each and their actual travelling expenses to and from the nearest institutions opened by Government and notified to be suitable for such purpose and their maintenance charges shall be paid by the Local Board or the Municipal Borough concerned.

The charges on account of anti-rabic treatment in the case of persons who are neither indigent nor well-to-do will not be recovered from the local bodies concerned but they will be borne by Government. This class of persons is enitled to free treatment but they are required to make their own arrangemens for food, railway charges, etc.

Indian states and foreign administrations in India would be asked for payment in respect of all patients from the States and Foreign territories who are treated at the centres for anti-rabic treatement in the Bombay Presidency. Patients from the Indian States when coming to a centre of anti-rabic treatment must bring with them the certificate entitling them to admission issued by the officers empowered by the States.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

The following rules to be observed by patients under treatment: Patients should avoid the use of alcohol; they should not take excessive exercise such as dancing, tennis or lonf walks; they should avoid excitement, and avoid chills. These precautions should also be observed for ten days after completing treatment.

The pamphlet can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through any recognised bookseller for an anna.

BELGIAN COAL-MINE DISASTER

12 Bodies Recovered: Two Rescued Alive

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Brussels.—The King and Queen of the Belgians visited the pithead of Bois Longpre coalmine, the scene of the firedamp explosion mentioned yesterday.

Of the 18 entombed men, 12 bodies have been brought to the surface, but only two miners have hitherto been rescued alive, while four are still entrapped. Though it is hoped that one more will be rescued, it is believed that the other three are buried under the fall of coal.

Dondee United Beat Queen Of South

In the second round of Scottish Cup Dundee United beat Queen of South by two goals to one at Glasgow on a second replay.

RAREST IN THE WORLD

Coral Fish At East London

EAST LONDON, (By Mail).

Four of the rarest fish in the world have been caught at East London recently. They are coral fish, and their total value is estimated at £250.

The day before they were caught a fishing trawler from England, which has been cruising in the Indian Ocean for many months in search of unknown specimens of fish, called at East London on its way home. The skipper was very proud of the fact that he had netted seven coral fish, after a 700-mile voyage into unfrequented waters.

These, he said, would be worth about £100 each in Germany, but he was afraid that they might not survive the trip and offered them to the aquarium authorities at £60 each. The offer was refused.

The next day, a local angler, who had been assisting in collecting specimens for the aquarium, landed four of the same fish, while netting on the eastern beach.—Reuter.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN JALALPUR

SURAT, February 9.

Jalalpur taluka, in Surat District, has been particularly brisk in regard to payment of land revenue. By 5th February collections amounted to Rs. 2,24,881, payments thereafter averaging Rs. 36,000 per day.

In Chorasi taluka also about Rs. 2733 was paid up by 2nd February and Rs. 6163 by 5th. Collections reached Rs. 10,543 on 8th February.—A.P.

56 CONVICTED IN CONTAI

Arrests In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

According to reports from different districts, about eight persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from two to six months and about 20 were arrested in connection with the civil disobedience in the last two days. Convictions in Contai (Midnapore) alone number 56, including fourteen women.—A. P.

ARRESTS AT DHULIA.

The Dictator of West Khandesh and Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who were detained under the Ordinance for more than two weeks, were released on parole in the morning on 6th instant and were re-arrested in the afternoon of the same day. They were immediately tried and convicted under Section 21 of the Ordinance and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.

PROMINENT CONGRESS WORKER RE-ARRESTED.

SURAT, Feb. 8.

(By Mail).—A prominent Congress worker of Surat District and resident of Navasari (Gaikwar State) who was arrested under Emergency Powers Ordinance and released on parole with six others of Surat City, the day before, was re-arrested at Navsari yesterday for failing to report himself to the Jalapore police. He was required to report himself thrice daily.—A. P.

RANPUR CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

A message from Ranpur in Ahmedabad district states that a prominent Congress lady accompanied by another Congress worker marched to the police station with a national flag raising the usual slogans and began addressing a crowd that assembled there. They were immediately arrested by the police.—A. P.

ACTION TAKEN FOR GIVING RUPEE TO SATYAGRAHI.

HEADMASTER APOLOGISES.

SURAT, Feb. 8.

For giving one rupee to a satyagrahi as a help, action was taken against a school-master resident in Palsana village of Surat district. But now the teacher has tendered a written apology stating that he had no connection whatsoever with Congress or satyagrahi, and he was really repenting for giving such a help. Further he has given an advertisement to the local newspapers through which he appeals to all his superior officers and District Magistrate as well as the D. S. P. to forgive him the unlawful deed which he committed.—A.P.

Arrests At Sholapur

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 8.

At the close of a public meeting held here in the Tilak Chawk last night, Sholapur's 20th "Dictator" who addressed the audience, was arrested and marched off to the lock-up. Loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki-Jay" and Boycott slogans were raised by the audience.

ZENDA PHERI PROCESSIONIST ARRESTED.

A Congressman who took out yesterday afternoon a Zenda Pheri procession in contravention of the District Magistrate's order, was arrested in the Mangalwar Peth.

A report states that Kaka Karkhanis, the well-known Bijapur Nationalist worker and Mr. Nargund of Bagalkot were released under orders to report to the police.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

S. Africans Versus Victoria

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Melbourne.—In the match between Victoria and South Africans to-day the South Africans were all out for 239 runs (Taylor 54, Fleetwoodsmith six for 80). Victoria had scored 158 for no loss (Woodfull 73, not out, Ponsford 34, not out) at the close of the play.—Reuter.

Police Sub-Inspector Convicted Of Murder

AMRITSAR, Feb. 9.

Mr. H. B. Anderson, Sessions Judge, pronounced orders to-day in the case against Inder Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, and three police constables of special staff for alleged murder of Dalip Singh, a suspect.

The Judge convicted all the accused under Section 331 I.P.C. and sentenced Indersingh to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and each of the three constables, Partap Singh, Hukam Singh and Lalchand, to five years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

ATTACHMENTS AT BORSAD

Peasants Asked To Pay Up Revenue Dues

(From A Correspondent).

BORSAD, Feb. 8.

On the 7th instant about 15 houses were raided at Sanav for effecting attachments. The D. D. Collector of Kaira was present. Commencing work at 8 a.m. the attachment officers worked till 12 a.m., but were able to effect only 3 attachments as most of the houses searched were empty. Four buffaloes attached from 2 houses were, however, left there on condition that they would be produced when ordered.

The Mamlatdar of Borsad has ordered the peasants of Palaj to pay up their revenue dues for the current year at once failing which, all suspended dues would be ordered to be collected forthwith.

The Mamlatdar of Borsad has caused a public notice to be given to the people of Amod stating that those who are found to be aiding the no-taxers of Amod in removing their crops would be strictly dealt with under the Emergency Ordinance of 1932.

REVENUE COLLECTION IN JALALPUR

SURAT, February 9.

Jalalpur taluka, in Surat District has been particularly brisk in regard to payment of land revenue. By 5th February collections amounted to Rs. 2,24,881, payments thereafter averaging Rs. 30,000 per day.

In Chorasi taluka also about Rs. 2,786 was paid up by 2nd February and Rs. 6,163 by 5th. Collections reached Rs. 10,543 on 8th February.

WHEN DICKENS KEPT THE SCORE-BOOK

Charles Dickens acted as cricket scorer at the village matches at Gadshill. On one occasion he bowled the first ball at a charity match at the back of Gadshill Place, and it is depicted in a picture to be sold at Sotheby's on February 17. The exact date is unknown, but it is believed to be September 16, 1868.

The novelist's son Sir Henry Dickens, K.C., the Common Serjeant, has supplied some corroborative testimony. He says: "My father lived in Gadshill from 1856 to 1870. Towards the end of the time we had a village cricket club of which I was captain. My father used to take the part of scorer at the games we played there and was sustained in that arduous job by cooling drinks provided for those guests who were staying in the house at the time or for the neighbours who came to see the game."—Manchester Guardian."

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ltd. Ord.	£0 5 0
London Tin Corporation, Ltd. Ord.	0 10 4½
Turner & Newall	1 7 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 6
Attock Oil	0 10 0
Assbciated Portland Cement	1 5 0
Underground Electric Railways	0 18 9
Electric Supply Corporation	2 2 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 16 0
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 3 3
Marconi International Marine	1 11 3
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co.	2 9 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 1 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 3 9
L. and N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	23 0 0
International Rys. of C. America	$5.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 8 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 3 7
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 16 6
Pegang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 9
Wm. Cory & Son.	2 11 3

Market dull and uninteresting.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 121655 tons.

Increase on week 1226 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 8.

March	6.60—.05
May	6.79—.05
July	6.96—.03
October	7.18—.04
December	7.33—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 8.

March	6.62—.05
May	6.79—.04
Middling Spot	6.56—.06

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 8.

New York 10-5a a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

March	6.63
May	6.81
July	6.97

New York Noon Call:—

March	6.62
May	6.80
July	6.96

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 8.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	Bales. 38,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

	Opening	Closing.
February, 1932		5.27+.04
March, 1932	5.28	5.28+.04
April, 1932		5.24+.05
May, 1932	5.20	5.24+.05
June, 1932		5.29+.04
July, 1932	5.28	5.24+.04
August, 1932		5.25+.04
September, 1932		5.26+.04
October, 1932	5.23	5.28+.05
November, 1932		5.30+.05
December, 1932		5.34+.05
January, 1933		5.35+.06
February, 1933		5.37+.05
Middling Spot		5.50+.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

March	7.16
May	7.35
July	7.52
October	7.76
November	7.82
December	7.91
January, 1933	7.91
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	7.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Broach, fully (Good Staple)	5.42
Broach fine, (Good Staple)	5.54
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.66
Oomra Good	5.78
Oomra fully good	5.93
Oomra fine	6.08
Bengal good	4.89
Bengal fully good	4.99
Bengal, fine	5.09
Scinde, fully good	4.99
Scinde fine	5.09
Scinde superfine	5.19

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 8.

Cotton-seed, Bombay (Hull) tons—No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton—Sellers £13:0:0 Feb.-Mar.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull-Continent)—Sellers £12:0:0 Feb.-Mar.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton—Sellers £11:7:6 Feb.-Mar.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull Ton,—Sellers £8:11:3 Feb.-Mar.

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton,—Sellers £12:2:6 Feb.-Mar.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 8.

Linseed Oil, raked, London, cwt.—Paid and Value 19/1-1/2 Mar.-Apl.

Linseed Oil, raked, London, cwt.—Buyers 16 May-Aug.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 8.

£.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China	12
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	95-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	86-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½p.c.	73-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	39
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	49-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	57-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	78-1/2
Consols 3½ p.c.	54-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	98-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-3/4

READY COTTON SALES.

50 Bussan & Co. Wardha 235.
25 Narshi Nagshi Hotad 180.
34 Narshi Nagshi Sojat road 177½.
23 Narshi Nagshi Beawar 181.
23 Shapurji Bharoocha Kaigaon 195.
75 Bussan & Co. Wun 237.
125 Moon Mill Ujjain 248.
68 Moon Mill Buranpur 272.
55 Bombay & Co. Mahuva 204.
118 P. R. Vakharia Dhulia 214.
230 P. R. Vakharia Mathia 8 off to Ogmra.
67 Motiram Vaghji Anjar 224.
300 P. R. Vakharia Khandesh —1 to 3 off.
150 Bombay & Co. Bhavnagar 205.
100 Motiram Vaghji Anjar 226.
72 Motiram Vaghji Hunfia 218.
36 Motiram Vaghji Anjar 223.

Easter Excursion

TOUR
TEN DAYS

Through Serene Lands of Sunshine and Enchantment
VISIT
DELHI, AGRA, FATEHPUR SIKRI, GWALIOR, SANCHI, BHOPAL
19th March, 1932 to 29th March, 1932.
By
JEENA'S (G. I. P.) SPECIAL
2nd Class Rs. 125/-

PER PERSON, INCLUDES:—
Special Rail accommodation, Excellent Catering, Conveyances for Sightseeing and Guides at all places of Visit and Special arrangement for Hindoo Catering. REGISTRATIONS CLOSE ON 10th March, 1932.

APPLY:—

JEENA & CO.,
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT,
Gresham Bldg., 45 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL TONIC TO RENEW YOUTH, VIGOUR, VITALITY AND ENERGY.

SOVEREIGN (REGISTERED)

has been prepared from the best Vegetable Drugs, Musk, Gold, Pearls, etc., an ideal builder of Vitality in men. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact it makes man a man, removing physical fatigue and toning inefficiency of the system.

SOVEREIGN increases Vitality, Memory, Brain Power & youthfulness, infuses strength into nerves, builds up the body, removes debility, depression nervousness and over-excitability.

SOVEREIGN, gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia, general debility, loss of vigour and all the physical and mental troubles of premature old age.

Price Rs. 10/- per bottle of 60 Pills, for one month.

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY 2;
AHMEDABAD & P. T. MADRAS.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 8.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot—Sellers 2-7/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 8.

	£.
Copper, Brazlers	48-1/2
Yellow Metal	41 f.o.b.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	13-1/8
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	9-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	140-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, Feb. 8.

Demand Bills 3.45.00

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—Sellers 26/6 Feb.-Mar.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Cargoes.—Sellers 26/6 Feb.-Mar.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Sellers 26/4 Feb.-Mar.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels.—Nominal 33/9 May/June.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 2 C & F Calcutta.—Feb./Mar. per cwt. 8/9

C & F Bombay.—Feb./Mar. per cwt. 8/9-1/2

C & F Karachi.—Feb.-Mar. per cwt. 8/9-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 8.

Silver.—Market is idle.

Spot	19-1/4
Forward	19-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 8.

Bar gold fine, per oz. £6:0:1

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 8.

Interest Day-to-Day Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7-Day's Market Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Bank bills 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Fine trade bills 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 8.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.54
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.57
T.T. London on Brussels	24.75
T.T. London on Madrid	45.00
T.T. London on Milan	68.43
T.T. London on Berne	17.60
T.T. London on Paris	87.68
T.T. London on Prague	116 50
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.45-3/8

WEAVING ACTIVITY IN INDIA

Figures For Last October.

The grand total of the quantity in pounds and their equivalent in yards and description of goods manufactured in British India and Indian States during October 1931 is as under:—

	Month of October 1931	Seven months April to Oct. 1931
Grey and bleached piece-goods:—		
Chadars:		
pounds	2 149 688	12.583.408
yards	4,636,930	32,934,688
pounds	14,955,420	113,159,909
Dhutis:		
yards	76,427,162	587,188,018
Drills and jeans:		
pounds	1,920 323	13,280,492
yards	7,757,228	51,849,977
Cambrics and lawns:		
pounds	237,484	2,930,358
yards	1,689,010	21,557,190
Printers:		
pounds	474,081	2,509,809
dyards	2,113,820	11,982,188
Shirtings and longcloth.		
pounds	13,408,713	99,745,771
yards	62,468,007	449,762,309
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings:		
pounds	3,110,963	22,169,889
yards	10,858,234	80,725,485
Tent-cloth:		
pounds	291,223	1,187,447
yards	677,584	2,879,402
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar:		
pounds	3,941,825	23,013,228
yards	11,068,863	66,859,421
Other sorts:		
pounds	844,850	6,544,982
yards	3,587,574	29,796,160
Total:		
pounds	41,379,570	297,102,358
yards	181,263,412	1,336,333,187
Coloured piecegoods:		
pounds	11,356,799	76,023,342
yards	52,573,623	369,857,447
Grey and Coloured goods, other than piece-goods:		
pounds	265,867	1,915,789
dozens	80,841	500,857
Hosiery:		
pounds	119,926	1,004,177
dozens	37,982	360,903
Miscellaneous:		
pounds	746,333	3,239,309
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool:		
pounds	213,613	2,188,737
Grand Total:		
pounds	54,052,158	391,469,812
yards	233,812,035	1,704,190,634
dozens	118,823	861,790

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

SIR S. HOARE FACES QUESTIONS ON MAHATMA'S ARREST

REFUSES TO STATE OVERT ACT, BUT REFERS TO GOVT. OF INDIA

SAYS CONVERSATION WAS ABOUT BENGAL ORDINANCES, AND GAVE NO UNDERTAKING

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Asked whether he discussed Ordinances with Mahatma Gandhi Sir S. Hoare said that his conversations with Mahatma Gandhi on the subject of Ordinances related only to the Bengal Ordinances against terrorism, and not to Ordinances directed against the Congress action which were promulgated after Mahatma Gandhi's departure from England. He added that as far as he remembered, Mahatma Gandhi did not suggest that he wished to visit Bengal, and he (Sir S. Hoare) certainly did not give him any undertaking in this connection, nor entered into any commitment on behalf of the Viceroy regarding discussions in India. He had made it quite clear to Mahatma Gandhi that there was no question of withdrawing the Bengal Ordinances so long as the terrorist movement existed.

Sir S. Hoare, replied in the affirmative when asked if he was consulted before the Viceroy declined to discuss the Ordinances with Mahatma Gandhi, and also whether the Government of India communicated with His Majesty's Government before ordering Gandhiji's arrest.—Reuter.

4,674 ARRESTED UNDER EMERGENCY ORDINANCES

229 Detained Under Regulations

NO ATTEMPT MADE TO DESTROY T. U. ORGANISATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The figures circulated by Sir S. Hoare of persons arrested and detained without trial show that 4,674 were arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinances by 31st January, on which date the number detained was 3,360. Also 229 persons were at present detained under the Regulations of whom only 26 including 18 terrorists previously detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act has been detained since 1st November.

A statment was also circulated showing that there had been 22 fatalities in disturbances from 26th December to 31st January.

PICKETING OF BRITISH GOODS

Sir S. Hoare said that it was too early to say whether picketing of shops selling British goods in Bombay had now stopped and also to give effect of the boycott on the sale of British goods.

He did not have information regarding the number and classification of associations declared unlawful; but said that there was no truth whatever in the allegation that an attempt was being made to destroy trade union organisations.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

Their Heavy Costs

INDIAN TAXPAYER TO PAY £106,228

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Sir S. Hoare stated in the Commons that the two sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference would probably cost the British taxpayer £58,000. The cost of the first session to the Indian revenues was £47,228. The second was estimated to cost approximately £59,000.

He said that the British Exchequer was meeting the cost of the passages to India and back, and compensatory allowances of members from Britain of the three Round Table Conference Committees at present in India.

SECURING WIDESPREAD KNOWLEDGE.

In reply to another question Sir S. Hoare said that the Government of India and he were fully alive to the desirability of securing widespread knowledge of the proceedings of these Committees. Steps had been taken to keep the press fully informed; but he feared that the suggestion that summaries of the proceedings should be distributed to civil servants and others all over India was impracticable.—Reuter.

BURMA R. T. C.

Securing Wish Of People On Separation Issue

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Mr. Gordon Macdonald asked if action was being taken on report of the Burma Round Table Conference.

Sir S. Hoare pointed out that proceedings of the Conference were based on the assumption that Burma would be separated. He said that it was not practicable nor proper that His Majesty's Government and the Burma Government should take action to implement the report before the wish of the people of Burma on separation was known, but provisionally active consideration was being given to the matters on which action would be required if separation was endorsed.

REBELLION IN BURMA.

Sir S. Hoare informed Mr. Dagger that until the rebellion in Burma was finally suppressed, it would be premature to consider what sort of enquiry, if any, would be desirable.—Reuter.

Surat Congressmen Jailed

SURAT, Feb. 3.

Two Congress workers who were released on parole on Saturday were rearrested yesterday for not observing parole condition by not reporting to police and were placed to-day before the City Magistrate Mr. Issapji Patel who convicted them, under Section 21 Emergency Powers Ordinance and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default four months' further imprisonment.—A. P.

World's Mile-Record For Baby Cars

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A British motorist named George Eyston, driving MG Midget special of 750 CC. broke the world's mile-record for baby cars at Pendine, Carmarthenshire, with an average speed for two runs in opposite directions, of 118.38 miles per hour. The record has yet to be confirmed by an international body.

More Exhibits From BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S Exhibition

"LEISURE" By Sjt. KULKARNI.

"SHEPHERD'S SON" By Sjt. KARMARKAR.

BRITISH PORTS DECLARED FREE

Saving Re-Export Trade From New Tariff

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In order to save the re-export trade amounting to 64 million sterling annually which is jeopardised by the new tariff system, Government has decided, according to newspapers, to declare all big British ports "free ports."—Reuter Special.

TWO OUT OF THREE MISSING 'PLANES FOUND.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Cairo.—Two of the three Royal Air Force aeroplanes forced to land in the Syrian desert on the night of the 6th February, have been found near Imtan. All is well on board.—Reuter.

Rugby League Cup Draw

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The following is the draw for the second round of the Rugby League Cup, to be played on 20th February:—

Leeds vs. Keighley; Hunslet vs. Halifax; Swinton vs. Batley; St. Helens Recreation vs. Castleford; Wigan vs. Barrow; Dewsbury vs. Broughton; Leigh vs. Rochdale and Wakefield vs. Warrington.

HUNSLET BEAT OLDHAM.

In a match under the Rugby Northern Union rules to-day Hunslet beat Oldham by 20 points to 10 on the latter's ground.

Bengal Governor Congratulated

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Hon. Sir Philip Browne, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to-day called upon the Governor of Bengal and congratulated him on behalf of British community in the city on his providential escape.

An emergency meeting of the All-India Muslim Legislators Association to-day offered congratulations to His Excellency.

Mofussil reports show that public meetings were held at Comilla, Suri and other places at which resolutions were passed, congratulating His Excellency, and condemning the cowardly and outrageous attempt on the Governor's life. A meeting of Tipperarah District Muslim Anjuman passed a resolution supporting all Government measures to kill revolutionary movement.—A. P.

National College Principal Re-Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

The Principal of the National College and Vice-Chancellor of the Gujerat Vidyapith, was re-arrested for breach of the parole order by failing to report himself to the police.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Congressmen Jailed

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

Three Congress workers were tried to-day and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each for breach of the parole order.—A. P.

12 CONGRESSMEN SENTENCED.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

In connection with the sudden raid on a house in Mirgunge while a Congress workers' meeting was alleged to be proceeding, 12 persons have been tried and convicted under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for managing an unlawful association, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. Two of them are women.

VILLAGERS IN SALT SATYAGRAHA.

In a batch of five villagers convicted were five arrested in connection with salt manufacture.—A.P.

84 PERSONS CONVICTED

For Instigating People Not To Pay Rent

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

Eighty-four persons were convicted, to-day, under the Ordinance for instigating people not to pay rent. Most of them were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Some apologised and were released.—A. P.

DACOITIES IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

In Maubin district villagers killed one dacoit leader who had become prominent in the district and who originally was one of Saya San's accomplices.

Reports have been received of two dacoities and one robbery from Henzada and one murder from Tharrawaddy.—A. P.

Police Raid Ratan House

BIG HAUL OF LEAFLETS AND CHALK-STICKS

Eight Arrested Under Ordinance And Four For Breach Of Salt Law In Bombay

Eight persons including a sub-editor of the "Nava-Kal", a local Marathi Daily, were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance. A room in Ratan House, Tribhuvandas Road, was raided by the C.I.D. assisted by the divisional police on Monday at midnight and four persons were arrested. On Tuesday morning, the police arrested four more persons under the same Ordinance.

The C.I.D. claim that the arrested men "were really behind the Congress movement in Bombay" and were directing the various activities such as picketing, circulation of leaflets, organising processions, etc. in furthermore of the civil disobedience movement.

LEAFLETS AND CHALK STICKS.

During the search of the Ratan House, it appears, the police seized a large number of documents, some of which are reports of picketing operations in the city. A box of chalk sticks and propaganda leaflets which were meant for despatch to Allahabad, Karachi and other places are also said to have been seized by the police. According to the police, the chalk sticks were distributed to volunteers to give publication to Congress programmes by writing them on the streets. The arrested men are also said to be the "active men" of the Hindustani Seva Dal who were partly responsible in carrying out the Congress activities in Bombay.

SALT SATYAGRAHA ARRESTS.

Two women and two men were arrested by the police at Das Maidan, Byculla, on Tuesday morning, following a salt law satyragraha demonstration. A large crowd was present when the women arrived in the maidan and proceeded to manufacture illicit salt. The police, however, arrived and arrested the ladies. Two more men were also arrested in the maidan.

TRUTH ABOUT RUBBER RESTRICTION

Dutch Minister's Statement

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Hague.—Reports about Government's intentions regarding rubber restriction are premature, according to Colonial Minister, M. Degraa. He states that he has further discussed the question with the Dutch Indies following the conferences in London in December, but final decision is impossible at the present stage of negotiations. Regarding the suggested restriction of other products M. Degraaf has declared that it is not Government's business to take the initiative. This is regarded as giving quietus to reports that the Dutch Government is following up the representations of Java Planters to negotiate restriction of tea.—Reuter's Special.

ARMED DACOITS IN PALANPUR STATE

Clash With Police: 3 Killed, 3 Wounded

(From A Correspondent)

PALANPUR, Feb. 8.

An armed gang of about 14 dacoits attacked two villages and looted property in Palanpur State. Having received the news a detachment of State forces followed by the police, was despatched in a motor lorry, which succeeded in entrapping them. A sharp encounter took place with the dacoits and there was firing for about an hour on both sides, three dacoits were killed and two were wounded, while one man of the State forces was wounded by a bullet in the arm. Three breech loading rifles with ammunition and a large quantity of the looted property were seized and six Camels were also shot down. The police are in pursuit of the remaining dacoits.

POONA CONVICTIONS

11th "Dictator" Gets 2 Years' R. I.

POONA, Feb. 8.

The eleventh "Dictator" of the Poona Congress Committee, who was arrested on the "Motilal Nehru Day" was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A boy, who announced at a meeting this evening that he was the 13th "Dictator" of the Poona Congress Committee, was arrested.

Four boys, members of a Prabhat Pheri were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.—A.P.

WELL-KNOWN LADY ARRESTED

Bal Bharat Sabha Camp Seized

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A well-known lady of Lahore was arrested this evening on a charge of reorganising Congress activities.

The local police raided to-day, the Bal Bharat Sabha Camp and seized articles found in the camp.—A.P.

S. CROYDON AND NEW FOREST BYE-ELECTIONS

An Indication Of Attitude Of Constituencies

LONDON, Feb. 9.

How far Government retains the allegiance of constituencies since the disclosure of fiscal policy should be revealed, to-day, at the by-elections in South Croydon and New Forest, both straight fights between Conservatives and the Labour.

The Liberal attitude crystallised at a meeting of the Samuel Group of about 20, including the Lloyd George family, which decided to co-operate in firm opposition to the tariff proposals. On the other hand, the Simonites will continue to uphold the Government.—Reuter.

Aviators Resourcefulness Saves Their Lives

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Paris.—How Reginensi, Touge and Renier who were lost in a desere, were saved by their resource in carrying the parachute streaming behind them as a signal to the searching planes is told in a wireless message from Colonel Vuillemin, one of the rescuers. Reginensi had covered 75 miles over waterless wastes and found a well at Ainfoud and was guiding his companions thither when the searching planes saw the white surface of the parachute and landed. Reginensi who is exhausted by lone trek, hopes to return with a supply of petrol to fetch his plane to-morrow.

(Reginensi, Touge and Renier left France for Madagascar on 30th January. They were forced to land in the mid-Sahara on the 1st February owing to the lack of petrol).

20 Lakhs Of Rupees Given In Charities

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

The late Raja Reddiar's charities amounted to 20 lakhs of rupees including a big choultry and a rest house at Tiruvanaikoil (Trichinopoly), costing five lakhs, a high school for boys and a middle school for girls in Rangoon, a large and picturesque Vishnu temple in Rangoon, both with endowments and two lakhs for library bearing his name to the Rangoon University which had conferred on him the title of Doctor of Laws for his contribution. The Raja was connected with various public bodies and institutions and there was scarcely any benevolent philanthropic work in Rangoon which did not get support from the great Raja. The Raja leaves behind a widow and an adopted son, Venugopa Reddiar.

THE FUNERAL.

A large and representative gathering attended his funeral. The bier was taken in a long procession to the cremation ground. Indian business firms and some Indian schools remained closed.—A. P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.